THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 79. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

THE "CITY OF PARIS" AT NEW YORK.

AN IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR

The State of the Peace.

THE FRENCH VIEW OF IT.

Napoleon Compliments Bismark.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN CANDIA.

The Victory of the Turks.

TERRIBLE HAVOC AMONG THE CRETANS

The King of Greece to the Christians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The steamer *City of Paris* has arrived from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 19th ult. They contain the text of the circular note issued by the Marquis de Lavalette to the French diplomatic agents at foreign posts. After showing that the recent changes in Europe are favorable to France, the circular proceeds as follows:—

"The coalition of the three Northern courts is broken up, the new principle ruling in Europe is the liberty of alliances. Aggrandized Prussia secures the independence of Germany. France will not feel disposed to oppose or to regret the work of assimulation which has just been accomplished, and to subordinate to feelings of jealousy the principles of nationalities, which represent and profess a regard for the people. By imitating France, Germany has taken a step which draws her nearer to us. Notwithstanding her unreflecting susceptibilities, Italy has equally drawn nearer to us in ideas, principles, and interests. The September Convention, which secures the Pontifical interests, will be loyally carried out. Second-class naval forces are arriving in the Baltic and Mediterranean, which assure the liberty of those seas. Austria, relieved of her Italian and German leanings, and no longer employing her forces in barren rivalries, but concentrating them upon the east of Europe, still represents thirty-five millions of souls, whom no hostile interests separate from France. By what singular reaction of the past upon the future shall public opinion see, not the allies, but the enemies of France, in nations liberated from a past that was hostile to us, and now called to enter upon a new existence, guided by principles which are our own, and animated by the sentiments of progress which form the pacific link in society in Europe, more strongly constituted and more homogeneous, by better defined territorial divisions, is a guarantee for the peace of the continent, and is neither a peril nor an injury to our nation."

The circular proceeds to demonstrate that the Emperor was right in accepting the part of mediator; on the contrary, he would have disregarded his high responsibility of violating the neutrality promised and proclaimed, had he suddenly plunged into the risk of a great war, one of those wars which arouse the hatred of a race, and in which whole nations meet in conflict. "The Government," continues the circular, "comprehends the annexations dictated by the absolute necessity of uniting to a country populations having the same manners and the same national spirit. It can only desire those territorial aggrandizements which would not affect its principal cohesion, but must always labor for its moral and political aggrandizement, using its influences on behalf of the great interests of civilization. Nevertheless, the results of the late war teach an important lesson, and show the necessity which exists for the defense of our territory, and for perfecting, without delay, our military organization. The nation will not fail in this duty, which cannot be regarded as a threat by any."

In conclusion, the circular considers the political horizon to be free from any threatening contingencies, and expresses belief in a lasting peace.

The document commanded great attention and very general approval. Its authorship is attributed to the Emperor. Both the *Times* and *News* agree in the opinion that Napoleon harbors no evil thoughts against the independence of Belgium or Switzerland.

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, says:—"The words in reference to military reorganization for the defense of the French territory must not be considered as a menace. The Prussian people are every day becoming more persuaded that a good understanding between Prussia and France is the sure way of solving European questions in the sense of a national progress and civilization."

There was a slight shock of earthquake in Paris and in Devonshire, England, on the 14th of September.

The battle in Candia was fought between 30,000 Turks and 40,000 Cretan insurgents, and lasted eight hours, when the Turks remained masters of the field. The Cretans were badly armed, and had six hundred killed.

The King of Greece, in a speech to the Ministers of the foreign powers, expressed his sympathy with the Christian population of Turkey, and says he cannot prevent his subjects from giving them aid. The speech caused great agitation amongst the Greeks.

Agricultural Fair at St. Louis, Mo.

ST LOUIS, October 1.—The St. Louis Agricultural Association Fair opened here at the Fair grounds this morning, under flattering auspices. The premiums offered amount to twenty thousand dollars, and the entries are very numerous. The displays of all kinds are magnificent, and the entries of blooded stock surpassed expectations. The grounds are looking well, and the crowd to-day is quite large. In former years these Fairs were the largest in the West.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Sentiment of the North Being Understood Down South—New Orleans Papers Changing their Policy—The Adoption of the Amendment to be Advocated.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—On Saturday Mr. Bacon, of the *Crescent* newspaper, received a summons from President Johnson, and left here to-day for the White House. Prominent Southerners just from the North report that the popular sentiment is entirely with Congress, and this creates much a arm among the politicians. The *Picayune* has changed its editor, and it is understood that it will in the future advocate the immediate adoption of the Constitutional amendment. The *Bee* also gives the amendment a tacit support.

The Union Pacific Railroad in Operation Two Hundred and Forty Miles Beyond Omaha.

END OF TRACK, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY MILES WEST OF OMAHA, Nebraska, October 1.—General Samuel R. Curtis, J. H. Simpson, and Dr. William White, Government Commissioners, have just accepted another thirty-five miles of the Nebraska Union Pacific Railroad. Two hundred miles of track have been laid since last January. One hundred miles more will be laid before 1867, to within thirty miles of Denver. General Merrill, George Francis Train, Senator Evans, of Colorado, and other invited excursionists, are shooting antelopes from the car windows. The road is well built.

The Overland Mail—Unprecedented Time.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—The California and Overland Mail is now bringing letters from San Francisco, via Smoky Hill route and Fort Riley, in eighteen days, and from Denver to St. Louis in five days. This is unparalleled time. The special agent of the Post Office Department has just arrived from the Plains, where he has been superintending the change from the old route via Atchison.

Mike McCool Renounces the Prize Ring Forever.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—Mike McCool, late prize-fight victor, has declined the challenge of Joe Coburn, of New York, and also the challenge of Davis, his late competitor, for a second trial. He says he renounces the ring forever.

Texas—The Benham Affair—Military Inquiry.

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 1—General Sheridan returned from Texas yesterday at noon. A board of officers have been appointed to investigate the Benham affair.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Cotton quiet at 42@44c. State Flour unchanged; sales of 9000 barrels; sales of 450 barrels of Southern at unchanged prices. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Mixed Corn unchanged; sales of 80 000 bushels at 95@95½c., afloat, and 96½@96 on shore. Oats 1c. higher. Pork buoyant at $33 37½@33 45. Lard and Whisky dull.

LETTER FROM H. WARD BEECHER.

Official Vindication of His Son, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Beecher.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 21.—To the Editor of the Chicago *Tribune*:—In a leading editorial of September 3 you make the following statement respecting my son, Colonel Henry Barton Beecher, United States Army:—

"The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has a son who is an officer in the regular army. This son was dismissed from the service by a court martial some eighteen months ago, and was restored and promoted by Andrew Johnson about the time that Mr. Beecher first became a champion of 'My Policy.' The restoration of young Beecher almost created a mutiny in the regiment from which he had been expelled, and some compromise had to be effected to avert the scandal. Whether the junior Beecher remains in the army, or whether he was allowed to resign, we are not informed.

"The facts above mentioned were quite notorious among army officers last year, and also among the wise men of the Congregational Church. Whether the restoration of the son explains Mr. Beecher's anxiety for the the restoration of the South, we cannot affirm. It is at least unfortunate that the two things should have come to light about the same time."

Colonel Beecher entered the regular army in 1861, during the Secretaryship of Simon Cameron, in the first year of Mr Lincoln's administration. His record since then I herewith enclose, requesting its publication as conspicuously as the unjust charges were made.

In a private note accompanying the record, Mr. Stanton says:—"The enclosed certificate will, I hope, not only correct the misapprehension, but afford to your son and his friends a satisfactory testimonial, if any were needed, beyond the fact of his promotions, that he has served his country well and faithfully, and that his record is without spot or blemish."

I have the honor to be, etc. etc.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

(COPY.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 11.—It appears from the records of this office, that First Lieutenant Henry Barton Beecher, 4th United States Artillery (son of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER), was appointed Second Lieutenant 30th November, 1861. Born in Indiana, appointed from New York.

Promoted First Lieutenant 11th August, 1865, brevetted Captain for meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. That at the last session of Congress he was nominated Brevet Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and his nomination confirmed by the Senate.

I do further certify that he was not at any time court-martialled and dismissed the service; that no charges have been made against him; and that his record and military standing is that of a faithful and meritorious officer in the military service of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Approved:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Fossils in Red Sandstone.—Last Thursday week, in a lead mine at Memphis, Tenn., some specimens of red sandstone were broken open, and one was found to contain a petrified human hand, in a perfect state of preservation. In other cases parts of animals were found, and one black snake some five feet long was found, of the consistency and weight of the stone.

The Freemasons.—The next annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, embracing delegates from nearly all the States and several of the Territories, begins in New York on the third Monday in October. The last session held in that city was in 1835, since which time the annual sessions have been generally held in Baltimore.

Appointment in the Regular Army.—We learn that the Baron Regis de Trobriand has been appointed Colonel of one of the new infantry regiments to be added to the regular army. Colonel de Trobriand served with distinction as Brigade and Division Commander in Hancock's gallant army corps, and held the rank of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers.

The New Orleans Mint.—The Mint building in New Orleans is now used as the headquarters of the lighthouse department of the Gulf States. A large number of flags, to be used as signals, hang in one of the rooms, and in another are stowed the lamps and the machinery required in the lighthouses.

Cooper, the Forger, Dismissed from the Navy.—By a general order from the Navy Department, William Ringgold Cooper, late an Acting Ensign in the Navy, having been convicted of defrauding the Government of large sums of money, has been dishonorably dismissed from the service.

Gold, Greenbacks, and Income.—A suit is pending in a San Francisco court to test the constitutionality of the law of Congress requiring the people of California to pay their income taxes in gold or its equivalent, by returning the amount of income on a "greenback" basis.

WILL DAVIS BE TRIED?

Another Postponement of the Case—No Court Will Be Held To-Day—None of the United States Judges in Richmond—A Writ of Habeas Corpus to be Asked For, Etc.

RICHMOND, Va., October 1.—There is not a little speculation indulged here in regard to the meeting of the United States Circuit Court in this city to-morrow, and the probabilities of the trial of Jeff. Davis. The general opinion seems to be that no Court will be held, and of course no trial. The Court adjourned in June last until the first Tuesday in October, but subsequently it appearing that no legal authority existed for such an adjournment, an act of Congress was procured to be passed authorizing such adjournment. Recently Chief Justice Chase, Judge Underwood, and another judicial authorities are reported to have had a conference in Washington on the subject, at which it was decided that the act of Congress referred to could not be made to apply as authorizing the adjournment in this circuit which had previously occurred. Therefore it is supposed here that the adjourned term will be suffered to go by default.

NONE OF THE JUDGES ON HAND.

In corroboration of this opinion, it should be stated that neither the Justice nor any of the officials of the Court are yet here, though they may arrive in the morning in time to open the Court.

A HABEAS CORPUS TO BE OBTAINED.

I hear it stated that in case there is no term of the United States Court at this time, application will be made to one of the judges of the courts of this State for a writ of habeas corpus for Davis, and the trial will be pressed before that court. The advocates of this mode of procedure urge that the President has proclaimed peace and civil law throughout the land, and that the military are bound to obey any writ of habeas corpus that may be served upon them.

It is alleged that he has positively promised that a writ for the surrender of this particular prisoner to a civil tribunal for trial should be respected. There is, therefore, a faint chance that Davis may soon be brought to trial, even should Chief Justice Chase persist in shirking the responsibility of the trial. Another report has it that Judge Underwood, the presiding Justice in this Judicial district, is afraid of assassination should he venture here. This, however, is, if true, a groundless fear. There is no disposition manifested here in any quarter either to molest the Judge or in any manner interfere with the assembling and discharge of the duties of the Court.

NO COURT TO BE HELD IN RICHMOND TO-DAY.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 1.—United States District-Attorney L. H. Chandler has arrived at Norfolk on his return from Washington, where he has been consulted with the judicial authorities relative to the sessions of the District and Circuit Courts, and the trial of Jefferson Davis. He brought intelligence that no court will be held to-morrow in Richmond, and has notified the members of the Grand and Petit Jury to this effect.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Hon. Jefferson Davis.—From a private letter which we have received from the estimable wife of the distinguished prisoner at Fortress Monroe, we learn with inexpressible regret that his health continues to decline, and that the pecuniary circumstances of his family are becoming very embarrassing. Nothing is known to Mrs. Davis of the probable future of her husband, and we confess to see little encouragement to hope for his early release. It is now rendered quite probable that his trial for treason will never take place, and there is little danger to fear from the "assassination" charges after the Conover exposures which have been recently made. Meanwhile the prisoner is dying from confinement, and his family are brought to the verge of starvation, while the Government declines to restore him to liberty and refuses to try him.—*Charleston Courier, Friday.*

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Santa Anna Negotiating for a Loan of Five Millions—A Canadian View of the Mexico-Fenian Movement—More About the Knights of the Golden Circle, Etc.

The excitement created by the reports of Santa Anna's contemplated movements is still on the increase. His headquarters have been crowded with applicants anxious to know more about his plans and propositions, and numbers of officers who served in our late civil war called for the purpose of being enlisted in the expeditionary army of the Mexican republic.

The General-in-Chief is now negotiating for a loan of $5,000,000 to aid him in carrying out his plans, and is assured of his success in this particular within a very few days. General Santa Anna's son did not leave New York on Saturday, as he had expected, owing to unavoidable delay having caused him to miss the steamer *Cadiz Steamer*. His departure is expected at an early day for a destination where he "will make himself available in the service of his country."

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—I had an interview to-day with a prominent officer of the Knights of the Golden Circle, an organization whose chief object is the peaceable colonization of the fertile lands of Mexico. He informed me that the organization is totally distinct from the Northern Copperhead order, but they have sub-Circles all over the great West, and now number over fifty thousand members, who propose, as soon as Mexican affairs justify it, to emigrate and become citizens of Mexico.

They have two envoys now in that country, one at the court of Maximilian, the other with Juarez arranging terms of emigration and settlement. They will attach themselves to the Government which is most likely to be the permanent one of the country, and have a military organization which they will throw into the support of the Government to which they give their allegiance.

An envoy who left Maximilian five days after the report reached here that he contemplated abdication, declares he has no such intention, and that he will fight for his throne to the bitter end.

[Our correspondent has evidently been mystified as to the objects of the organization to which his despatch relates. There is every reason to believe that it is in close affiliation with the Santa Anna movement for the restoration of a republican form of government to Mexico, of which we gave some details yesterday.]—ED.

A Canadian View of the Santa Anna Expedition.

OTTAWA, October 1.—I have the highest authority in Canada for saying that there is good reason to believe that the league between Santa Anna and the Fenians, which undoubtedly exists, has been brought about by the diplomacy of Seward in the interest of the American Government.—*New York Herald.*

Murder of a Well-known Trotting Trainer on Centreville Course, L. I.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Robert Walker, the well-known trotting trainer and driver, who keeps the hotel immediately adjoining the Centreville Course, L. I., proceeded to that track to exercise one of the horses he was training. Shortly afterwards his family were alarmed at seeing the horse and sulky gallop back to the stable without a driver, and on proceeding to the Course, only a couple of hundred yards distant, they were horrified to discover his dead body laid on the track, with a pistol or rifle ball through his brains. No person was seen on the Course or in the neighborhood, and the perpetrator and the motive which led to such a catastrophe cannot be surmised. Mr. Walker removed from Newark to Centreville about three years ago, and by his steady, industrious, and straightforward, honorable conduct, had gained the respect and esteem of every one, and especially of the patrons of the trotting turf, who admired him for his incorruptible principles of character.—*N. Y. Times.*

Cheap Newspapers in the Fifteenth Century.—Halfpenny newspapers are generally supposed to be an invention of the nineteenth century, but such it appears is not the case, for in the year 1494, during the expedition of Charles VIII into the kingdom of Naples, a halfpenny newspaper was sold in the streets of Paris under the title of *Bulletin de la Grande Armee d'Italie*. Specimens of this journal were recently discovered in the public library of Nantes, and published by M. de la Pilorgerie.

An Eminent Farmer Dead.—Mr. Hall Maxwell, one of the most eminent farmers in Scotland, died lately. To him is due the flourishing condition of the Highland Society, which is to Scotland what the Royal Agricultural is to England. He helped to collect the agricultural statistics of Scotland ten years ago, and did the work for about £2500 less than the £6000 voted by Parliament. For this service he was made a Companion of the Bath.

EXECUTION AT COOKSTOWN, PA.

FAYETTE, Pa., October 1.—The finale of the domestic tragedy known to the public as the Houseman murder, which occurred in Cookstown, Fayette county, Pa., on the night of April 3, 1866 culminated to-day in the execution of Richard Thairwell, one of the actors in the bloody crime.

Early this morning the prisoner betook himself to the work of preparation for that eternity so soon to open on his vision. Rev. Mr. Mansell, a Methodist minister, was his immediate spiritual adviser; but other ministers and Christian men of the town participated in the religious exercises of the cell. The prisoner evinced the greatest earnestness in his devotions. His voice was modulated with feeling, and the burden of his prayer was humble contrition and sorrow for the awful deed. He stated to his minister that he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years prior to his coming to America, and bitterly lamented his departure from the paths of virtue.

He expressed entire resignation to his fate, and assured those around him of his sense of pardon in the Redeemer. He partook of the sacrament shortly before his execution, and assigned to Mr. Hobert, of Brownsville, Pa., the disposal of his body. He spoke at length of his connection with the fatal affair, and regretted that he had not testified against his seducer and partner in crime, Mrs. Houseman.

At twenty-five minutes past two o'clock the prisoner was led from his cell and placed on the scaffold. Rev. Mr. Smith then read an Episcopal prayer, which was followed by an exhortation by Rev. Mr. Mansell. During this time the doomed man maintained the most perfect composure. His eyes were closed and his lips moved as in in prayer. The rope was placed around his neck and he bade farewell to his ministers and the Sheriff. He requested the reporters to observe that he declared that the pamphlet issued as his last confession was a fabrication in which he had no part, and also alluded to the kindness he had received from the Sheriff and his family. At thirty-five minutes past two the drop fell, and he passed into eternity with scarcely a struggle. At five minutes before three the body was taken down and placed in a coffin. Thairwell was a young man, about twenty-five years of age of pleasing countenance and prepossessing manner and the noble fortitude with which he met his death won for him the admiration of all.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—The first business day of this term finds the dock well crowded with queer-looking delinquents of all sexes and ages. Prison cases are before the Court.

THE KNIGHT OF THE BROOM.

Jefferson Mealy pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of six brooms valued at six dollars, the property of Alexander Russell. On the 20th of last month, while passing the store of Mr. Russell, Mr. Mealy very "mealy" took possession of a bundle of broom-standing at the door. Mr. Russell overtook the Mealy man, and learning that he was going to sell the brooms, took him to a near customer, a neighboring Alderman, and got the stock of brooms for nothing, and neatly sold this "crushed Indian corn individual."

LOST INEBRIATE.

A gentleman bearing the somewhat classical name of S. W. Crawford, being passionately fond of fine liquors, stole about thirty dollars' worth of wine, etc., and when accused in Court of having done so, he, not ashamed of his natural weakness manfully acknowledged all that was preferred against him by pleading guilty to the charge.

MYSTERIOUS JIMMY.

James Whetmore, well known among our police as "Mysterious Jimmy," was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon William Brotherhead, with intent to kill. The officers were chasing this high-minded youth, and when he drew near Mr. Brotherhead, who was standing on the street, that gentleman put out his umbrella to retard his progress.

The "Mystery," not thinking this fair play, and determined to chastise the interloper for his temerity, fired his pistol at the head of Mr Brotherhead, but fortunately the ball, being very high-minded, passed through the upper story of his beaver hat.

Jimmy was also convicted of a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Cadwalader.—J. Atlee White vs. The Commonwealth National Bank.—This is an action to recover from the Bank the value of the contents of a certain box containing United States Seven-thirty bonds and other papers, which was deposited with defendants to be placed in their vault for safe keeping.

The box was so kept by the bank for several months prior to September, 1865, the plaintiff in the meantime having had access to it at the bank on several occasions, and once on the 8th of September at his office, No. 144 S. Sixth street. On that day it was returned to the bank by the hands of plaintiff's clerk, and when application was next made for it, search was made for it by the officers of the bank, and he was informed that it could not be found—it was lost or had been stolen.

The defense deny their pecuniary liability for the box and its contents, upon the ground that it had not been received as a special deposit, and that in receiving it they assumed no responsibility other than to use ordinary care in safely keeping it, such care only as prudent people would exercise in protecting their own property.

That they had exercised such ordinary care, the box having been placed along with the property of the Bank in the Bank vaults, and that therefore there should be no recovery in this case. On trial. S. C. and S. H. Perkins for plaintiff; F. C. Brewster and John Clayton for defendants.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Charles H. Fawcett vs. James Callen & John Sherrin, trading as Callen & Sherrin. An action on bills of acceptance drawn by Gaw, Rose & Co. on defendants, accepted by them, and endorsed by Gaw, Rose & Co. to the plaintiff.

Defense, that the bills were accepted under an agreement between defendants and Gaw, Rose & Co., that the latter should furnish the others ice; that after part of the ice was furnished they failed to deliver the balance; and that the plaintiff knew these facts at the time he took the acceptance from Gaw, Rose & Co.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Chester Nervin vs. James Deveraux, executor of Richard Garwood. Verdict by agreement, $1210·16.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Certiorari List is still under consideration.

The Chicago Producers' Bank Bubble—Doolittle Gives Bail in the Sum of $2000 in the Criminal Suit.

From the Chicago Times, 27th.

On Monday last a warrant was issued on the complaint of Mr. W. E. Lewis, of Rochelle, Ill., against Mr. Doolittle, the President of the Producers' Bank, in which bank he had placed a special deposit of $670, in Government bonds. Yesterday Mr. Doolittle appeared and gave bail in the sum of $2000 to await his trial.

Byron's Tomb.—"An Inhabitant of Harrow" writes to the London *Publishers' Circular* concerning the Byron tombstone at Harrow: "Mr. John Murray, whom I happened to meet at Harrow some four or five years ago, at my request consented to bear the whole expense of repairing, and enclosing with an iron railing (to prevent further mischief), the so-called Byron's tomb. My success, however, was short-lived; for on the following morning it was found that, during the night, a further and so great an injury had been done to the stone (nearly half of the surface of what remained having been shattered off), that I was disheartened, and took no step to preserve what remained. I some time after informed Mr. Murray of the mischief that had been done, and of my having, in consequence, been unable to carry out his wishes. It is still open, however, to preserve what remains; and I feel certain the vicar and churchwardens would give their consent to a plan to prevent the total destruction of this interesting feature at Harrow."

The Lacustrine Women.—Among the articles discovered in the remains of the old lake-dwellings in Switzerland are a variety of personal ornaments worn by the women. They consist of simple perforated stones, of pendants of serpentine and petrifactions, such as ammonites, limbs of ecrinites, corals of stag-horn and parti-colored stones, agate, and glassy flux; necklaces of boars' and bears' teeth, and back combs of yew wood. One of the most remarkable objects found was a hair-pin with a large knob, several of which were stuck round the head so as to form a sort of crown. Some of the ornaments probably served as amulets also.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

The stock market was less active this morning, but prices, with one or two exceptions, were unchanged. Government bonds were dull and lower; new 5-20s sold at 109, a decline of ⅛; 111¼ was bid for old do.; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 105⅛ for 7-30s; and 98⅛ for 10-40s; State and City loans were in fair demand. Penna. 5s sold at 95½; new City 6s at 99¼, a decline of ¼; and old do. at 95½; no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 32¼@32½, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼@57½, no change; North Pennsylvania at 39⅛, no change; Elmira preferred at 42, no change; Minehill at 57½, no change; and Little Schuylkill at 37, no change; 128¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58¼ for Norristown; 59 1-16 for Reading; 30 for Elmira common; 33¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 55 for Chesnut and Walnut; 17¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 100 was bid for Seventh National; 233 for North America; 148½ for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 93 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 90 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 56½ for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37½, a slight advance; Morris Canal at 85, no change; and Delaware Division at 57, no change; 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 59 for Lehigh Navigation; and 14½ Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147½; 11 A. M., 148; 12 M., 148⅜; 1 P. M., 148⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R..	59⅞	300 sh Cata. pf....b5	23½
200 sh do..reg int.	59¾		

FIRST BOARD

$5000 US 5-20s 64coup	109	7 sh C & A scripts	42
$8000 do....1865	109	1 sh Pa R R	57⅛
$6100 City 6s n lots	99½	14 sh do	57¼
$700 Sch Nav B L	89	48 sh do	57⅛
$1000 Penna 5s	95½	100 sh do....s60	57¼
50 sh Sch N pf	37½	7 sh do	57⅛
100 sh do...s30wn	37½	14 sh do	51½
200 sh Cata pf...lots	32¼	1 sh N Penna	39½
100 sh do.....s30	32½	12 sh Elmira R pf..	42
16 sh Morris Cl	85	110 sh Minehill	57⅛
2 sh Del Div	67	500 sh Big Mt...lots	4½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148¾@148⅝; Silver ⅛ and ¼s. 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅝; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15⅝; do., October, 1864, 14⅜; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11⅜; do., August, 1865, 10⅛; do., September, 1865, 9⅜; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 111¾@111⅞; do., coupon, 111¾@111⅞; do., coupon, 1862, 111¾@111½; do., 1864, 108¼@109; do., 1865, 108⅝@109; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 99@99½; do., coupon, 99@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106½; do., 2d series, 105½@106; do., 3d series, 105½@106; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113¼@113⅝; Gold, 148¼@148⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, October 2.—Bark is unchanged; 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at $35 ₱ ton.

Cloverseed is scarce, and ranges from $6 50 to $7 50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is in steady request, with sales of common and choice at $3·50@4. Flaxseed is quiet, with small sales at $3·30@3·35.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and prices are firmly maintained. There is a fair inquiry for home consumption, but no demand for shipment. Sales of superfine at $7·75@8·75; old and new extras at $9@11; 1000 barrels Northwestern extra family at $12@12·75; 200 barrels Kentucky white wheat extra family at $14·75; 300 barrels Missouri do. do. at $14; and fancy brands at $15@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@6·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Supplies of Wheat come forward slowly, and prime quality is in fair demand at higher prices. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·85@3·10. We quote white at $3@3·25. Rye is in moderate request, with sales of Western at $1·10@1·15. Corn is in limited supply, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales of yellow at $1·05@1·07, and 2000 bushels white at $1·05. Oats remain without change. Sales of 3000 bushels Southern at 55c.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2 30 for Pennsylvania and $2 44 for Ohio.

Gambling in Paris.—The police of Paris recently made a descent on a clandestine gaming-house frequented by students in the Rue Dauphine. A number of persons being found at play, their names and addresses were taken down, all the articles found in the place were seized, and a prosecution will be commenced against the keeper of the establishment.

OPENING.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

WILL OPEN THE

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

CLOAKS, TALMAS, ETC. ETC.,

ON WEDNESDAY, 3d INST.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.

The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.

THE OLD STAND,
WATKINS',
NINTH and CHERRY Streets.

SEE THE PRICES.

Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5
Waterproof Cloaks only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques trimmed, $6·50.
Heavy Beaver Basques trimmed, $6 50

The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.

DAVID WATKINS,
No. 131 N. NINTH Street,
N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.

The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes. 10 2 tuths2m

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris. Imported and for sale only by C. W. A. TRUMPLER, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 10 2 1m4p

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application, and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

TO LET, TWO LARGE COMMUNICATING Rooms, in good order, fourth floor. Suitable for any light business purposes or for lodging rooms. Also, one large third-story front room. Apply at No. 410 ARCH Street. 1t*

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RETAIL Dry Goods store, by a young man. The best of reference given. Address E. C., this office. 10 2 3t*

THE CAMPAIGN.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Oration of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., on the Issues of the Day.

Mayor McMichael Eulogizes the Women of the War.

The Congressional Platform Triumphantly Sustained.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening was inaugurated at the Academy of Music a grand series of popular meetings, under the auspices of the Union League, which are destined to make their mark in the pending canvass in this city and State. The spacious building was literally jammed with as select an audience as has ever been congregated within its walls. And we have grave doubts if there was ever assembled therein a multitude who were so wildly enthusiastic, and so heartily in earnest in the support of a great and growing cause. At least one-half of the assemblage consisted of ladies, who did not permit the sterner sex to outdo them in their tributes to the eloquence and loyalty of one of Philadelphia's most popular public men.

When his Honor the Mayor appeared upon the platform, accompanied by the orator of the evening, the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch, and broke forth in the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and long-continued cheers. When the applause had somewhat subsided, Mayor McMichael, who had been selected as the Chairman of the evening, came forward and addressed the audience in these words:—

The Union League of this city, profoundly impressed with a sense of gratitude for the distinguished services rendered to our common country during the late war by loyal women (applause), and recognizing to its fullest extent the value of their counsel and co-operation in this most important juncture, have arranged a series of meetings in this spacious and commodious edifice, expressly with the view to their convenience and accommodation. (Applause.) And I esteem it a high privilege, ladies, as the presiding officer upon this occasion, to thank you in behalf of my fellow-members for your presence here, and the encouragement which that presence brings with it. (Applause.)

Recalling, as we all do most willingly, the enthusiasm imparted to our meetings in 1864 by your attendance and the increased zeal with which you inspired us in the great patriotic work in which you and we were then mutually engaged, we feel that our present canvass, vigorous and effective as we have labored to make it, would be incomplete did you not share in it, and that the grand victory which we are confident we shall win (cheers), would be shorn of a portion of its glory if we did not offer suitable acknowledgment of the great aid which you have contributed towards its achievement.

From the hour that our flag was lowered at Fort Sumter, amid the gloom and indignation of an outraged people, to the hour in which that same flag was thrown again to the breeze from that historic fortress, amid the exultant shouts of a triumphant nation, and in the long interval which has since followed, our Union League, all Union Leagues, all kindred associations, all right-minded individuals of our sex, have been constant debtors to yours. Not alone for your grievous self-sacrifices; not alone for your gentle ministrations to the sick, wounded, and dying; not alone for your unceasing acts of beneficence; not alone for the tenderness with which you have soothed those who have mourned, and comforted those who have wept; not alone for the bright and cheerful example you set before us in our hours of trial and despondency, but also, and perhaps above all, for your sublime faith in, and your steady, unswerving, inflexible devotion to, the great principles that underlaid the contest; and for that, and the devotion that nerved the timid, strengthened the bold, and urged forward the daring among ourselves, I am sure there is not a man in this vast assembly who does not at this moment feel his heart cheered and his arm strengthened by the expression which now beams in your eyes and kindles in your faces. I thank you, ladies; welcome, thrice welcome!

Ladies and Gentlemen:—As the representative of the Union League, my business here to-night is not to make a speech myself, but to occupy the chair while one infinitely better qualified than I am, addresses you.

It is conceded everywhere that, from the beginning of armed rebellion, Philadelphia has been prominent for her fidelity to the Union, and among those of her citizens who have been most conspicuous in the manifestation of that fidelity, both by act and word, is my true and trusty friend Mr. Daniel Dougherty. (Applause.) Separating himself from a political association to which he was attached by the strongest ties, because it faltered in its duty to the Government, he has freely employed his rare powers of eloquence in maintaining the right, and is here to-night to expound in his own brilliant manner the cardinal truths and doctrines which control our political action. To the multitude which, drawn here by his name, now throng this Academy, impatient to hear him, he needs no special introduction. Without further remarks, I step aside to make way for him.

Mr. Dougherty then came forward, and was greeted with the most vociferous cheers. The applause lasted several minutes, and after it had ceased, Mr. Dougherty said:—

I tender to my brothers of the Union League my hearty acknowledgments for the honor they have conferred upon me in inviting me to address you, ladies and gentlemen. This is not the first time I have been the recipient of an ovation which, it extended to any of the great ones of the land they might well feel proud; but which, when extended to me, a private man, and your own fellow-citizen, overwhelms me with obligations which my tongue is powerless to express.

This is a glorious sight!—to see a vast assembly of people convened to deliberate on their duty to the country, and I, as the selected speaker of the evening, appreciating the responsibilities, will address myself to your reason, your patriotism, your duty to the dead and the living.

It is unnecessary that I should descant at length upon the power of the elective franchise.

In this republic revolutions fail in the battle-field; they may be successful at the ballot-box.

Remember, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. (Applause.)

The republic protects our every right, and in return she looks to us for a wise, careful, and conscientious discharge of the elective franchise to guard her honor, strengthen her stability, promote her prosperity, and aid her in her sublime mission for the elevation of the human race.

The citizen who on an election day is swayed by partisan associations, by personal gain, or political ambition, inflicts an injury on

himself and on his country. Every elector should regard that as the one solemn public act of the year, and execute it with a lofty patriotism like Brutus—he was willing to sacrifice his son for the good of Rome. (Applause.) The election that is approaching is one of transcendant importance; it involves not the success of a party, but the preservation of the country. (Applause.) In one aspect the issue may decide whether we are to have a permanent peace, or an immediate civil war. Therefore it is, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to lend me your ears while I speak on these momentous questions.

What is the question for our decision? Unhesitatingly I answer, the question before the people of Pennsylvania is not negro suffrage. The men that are striving to create prejudice among our fellow-citizens, endeavoring to divert their minds from their duty to the country, are stimulating prejudice upon a question of that kind. Now, I can in the course of three minutes convince every candid mind that that is not the question before the people of Pennsylvania.

By the first section of the third article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in defining electors, it uses these words, "Every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years." Therefore, before the negro can be allowed to vote in Pennsylvania, the Constitution of the State must be amended by erasing the word "white." By the tenth article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, amendments to the Constitution are to pass two successive Legislatures of the State, and then to be voted on by the people. No amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania can be voted on by the people more frequently than once in five years. In the month of August '64, the people of Pennsylvania voted on the amendment giving the soldiers in the field the right to vote (cheers); therefore—by no possible way, if it had passed both Houses of the Legislature for two successive sessions, it has passed neither one—under no possibility could the question of negro suffrage come before the people of Pennsylvania until five years from August, '64, which will be August, '69. (Applause.)

Now, what is the question before the people? The Pennsylvania Convention of the Democratic party, that met on the 4th day of March, 1866, at Harrisburg, resolved "that the people of the seceded States have a right to be forthwith represented in the Congress of the United States." The Union party say that they ought not to be represented in the Congress of the United States until they shall have given certain guarantees (applause); not as indemnity for the past, but as security for the future (applause); and those guarantees have been shaped into certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It will be perceived that this is a question of vital importance to the Union itself, and it therefore, at the very outset of the argument, becomes a matter of grave importance to know who now are, and who have been during the recent past, the friends of the American Union.

I do not question but what there may be, and are, honorable and patriotic citizens who agreed to the resolutions that have been adopted by the Democratic party. The leaders of that party are those that will carry out the resolutions of their Convention. Now, while there may be, and are, in the rank and file of the Democratic party honest and patriotic men, all through, from the beginning to the end of the war, the leaders of the party have been false, and traitors. (Cheers.) Let me prove it to your satisfaction. It was the leaders of the Democratic party that split that grand old organization that Mr. Lincoln might be elected President, and then seized on his election to split the Union in twain. James Buchanan, the President elected in 1856, was sustained by the Democratic party. He declared that the Constitution of the United States gave no power to prevent a State from seceding from the Union. These are the men who, in the city of Philadelphia, at National Hall, on the 14th day of January, 1861, when the fires of Rebellion were lighting up the whole South, declared, not impulsively, not on the moment—but read their resolutions, and mark the words:—"It is our *deliberate* judgment that, if the Southern States were compelled to secede, Pennsylvania would determine whether she would not also secede." Was not this a bold, audacious admission of the doctrine of secession?

These are the men who, on the 22d of February, 1861, four days after Jeff. Davis had been inaugurated as Provisional President of the Southern Confederacy, declared in State Convention that they would not aid the Republicans in power, which meant the incoming administration of Mr. Lincoln, to make war on their brothers of the South; but would do all they possibly could to prevent them.

These are the men who, on the 12th of April, 1861, when the Rebel cannon were thundering at the walls of Sumter, who declared in the Legislature of the State that they would not arm Pennsylvania to prepare her for the conflict. (Applause).

These are the men who sustained Franklin Pierce, who said the war should be north of Mason and Dixon's line. These are the men who, during the gloomy times in 1862, declared, aye, these lovers of Union declared, that New England should be left out in the cold. They don't say a word against treason in the South; not a word against the bloody Rebels that were destroying the hope of mankind; not a syllable against them; but New England, that sprung to arms at once at the first alarm (applause); who stood by the Union from the first, and watered the streets of Baltimore with blood on the 19th of April, 1861, they declared that she should be left out in the cold.

They were men who refused to do what they could to sustain the Government. They met in Philadelphia upon the 1st day of June, 1863, to sympathize with that audacious traitor, Vallandigham, of Ohio.

I read a letter not long ago, the ending of which was in these words:—"Let us strike at the cause—declare for peace and against the war."

These are the men who, at the Chicago Convention in 1864, said it was their deliberate judgment that hostilities should cease, because the war was a failure.

These are the men who, from beginning to end, did all they could to dampen the energy of our soldiers, that rejoiced in our defeats, and would gladly have given the victory to the Rebels.

These are the men who opposed the draft, opposed conscription, opposed the enlistment of negroes; and, in fact, opposed everything that was for the good of the country.

I can have no enmity with the mass of my fellow-citizens who may differ from me, but I confess it, that while I am full of the milk of human kindness, that in my heart of hearts I detest and hate the men that were the enemies of the country in '64. (Applause.)

Talk of bringing them back to power! Let the Union party have the success they deserve for their devotion to the country. The Democratic party, if they were to live for fifty years, will never be clothed with any power by the people of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) If we allow them to live in our midst, protected in person and property, they may thank their good fortune and the magnanimity of the people.

Now, who are the friends of the Union? They are the men who, at the very first moment, struck hands together upon the altar of their country, sacrificed personal profit, political ambition, everything, and determined and resolved, so help them God, that, in victory or defeat, whether the war was raging along the shores of the Southern gulf, or in the heart of Pennsylvania, living or dying, they would stand by the Union of the States. (Tremendous applause.)

We did stand by it from the first to the last. (Applause.) No sacrifice was too great. Do you remember the days of '63? Do you remember the time the Rebels invaded our State? What did those Democratic leaders do? They published in a newspaper that was under their control the names and residences of the members of the Union League, so that, if the Rebels came to Philadelphia, they could murder them. And we are to forget this! A man who would forgive the enemy of his country would forget the soldier who fought for it. (Applause.)

No, we are the friends of the Union; we long for the day when there shall be reconciliation with our brothers of the South. We hope and pray for a perfect Union, but we desire to see the foundations of our reconstructed republic laid so deep and strong that neither the storms nor the battles of centuries can shake them. (Applause.)

The leaders of the Democratic party say "that the people of the seceding States have a constitutional right to be represented in the Congress of the United States." If they have a constitutional right, how comes it that they are deprived of this right? How comes it that right is questioned? I presume the Democratic party has forgotten it, but we have not forgotten it. It is because these States by solemn enactments dissolved all connection with the American Union, and formed themselves into a separate Confederacy. Their Representatives and Senators deserted their seats in the Congress of the United States. The ordinances of their Legislatures denied our sovereignty.

They claimed our territory; seized our forts, our custom houses, and our arsenals; plundered and bore away our ships upon the high seas; starving our prisoners; setting fire to our Northern cities, and infecting them with disease; begging upon their bended knees the aid of England to divide our nationality; they marshalled armies, and for four years carried on a gigantic, fiend-like, and cruel war, in which thirty-five hundred millions of dollars was expended; in which a million of our soldiers were wounded; which brought the desolation of death to the homes of three hundred thousand orphans and widows, and it only ended when their power was crushed, their armies surrendered, and their power annihilated. (Applause.) Now this is to a plain man treason, high treason, which by all the nations of the world, ancient or modern, civilized or uncivilized, has been punished by the severest penalties.

England, up to the time of George III, punished a traitor by dragging him to the scaffold and hanging him by the neck, cutting him down, taking out his entrails and burning them before his face, cutting his body into four quarters, and hanging it up in the market-place. This was treason. We must not alone punish the culprit, but we must make that crime execrable and infamous. We are to forget all and forgive these men! These men are not to be punished; they are to be elected back to the seats they left! Ay! even before the smoke has risen from the battle-field. Five hundred thousand of our soldiers have not recovered from the wounds they received.

I am afraid I shall get so energetic on this subject that I won't be able to get on, but I will try to keep myself down.

Now I say, that before we allow them to come back into the government of the United States, it is the duty of the President—I will say no more of that (laughter)—it is the duty of the Congress of the United States—(vociferous cheering)—it is our duty, to examine into the record of these States since the fall of the Rebellion; to examine the record; not to be misled by any protestations of repentance. Every presumption is against them; they have betrayed the country; therefore I say, scrutinize their acts, examine into their record, and make such guarantees as are not in violation of justice or Christianity, which will guarantee to the republic of the United States security and peace in the future. (Applause.)

Now, the President says they have amended the ordinance of secession; let us look at that. Two States have not annulled it. South Carolina has repealed it; so also has the State of Georgia. You recollect one legislature has a right to make a law, and another has the right to repeal it—a third legislature has the right to repeal the repeal.

South Carolina and Georgia can repeal this ordinance, and it would stand as before. There has not been one of these ordinances submitted to the people. Here, in a country like this, we have a right to demand that things like this should be submitted to the people. All that is necessary is to let the people examine and approve it. Here, in Pennsylvania, no amendment can be made to the Constitution unless it is voted on by the people.

The speaker stopped here for some time to look at his notes, and as the audience were continually applauding, he thought they were impatient, and said:—I assure you, my fellow citizens, it is not because I have forgotten anything in my notes, but because I am getting hoarse.

They say they have accepted the amendment abolishing slavery. Three-fourths of the States who elected Lincoln are in favor of amending the Constitution as to slavery. Some of the Southern States have adopted the Constitutional amendment, but let us look into the record of those States, and see how they have agreed to this amendment. I will call your attention to South Carolina. South Carolina agreed to the amendment to the Constitution as to slavery in these words:—"The slaves of South Carolina have been emancipated by the action of the United States authorities." That is the way she has agreed to it—not because it was right; not because there was a horror for slavery; not because it was in violation of every rule of Christianity; but *because the slaves of South Carolina have been emancipated by the action of the United States authorities.*

If they had sufficient power they would repudiate the amendments to the Constitution. Some people say the South have repudiated the Rebel debt. How have they repudiated it? Has it been done? North Carolina, October 12, 1865, refused to repudiate it. October 17, they received a note from the President of the United States, and they afterwards concluded, for political purposes, to acquiesce in it. North Carolina finally repudiated the debt by a majority of twelve.

Mississippi refused entirely to repudiate the Rebel debt. They have passed a law there now appropriating twenty per cent. of all revenues of the State for the purpose of supporting the widows and orphans of the Rebel soldiery. They want to be represented in Congress and in the Senate. Who has Georgia elected Senators? Herschel V. Johnson and Alexander H. Stephens. Stephens was the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, and Johnson was a member of the Senate. Now, of all the traitors, with the exception of John C. Breckinridge, the meanest and the worst is Alexander H. Stephens. (Applause.)

No one will question his ability; no one prior to the war questioned his integrity. He gave a most magnificent oration in favor of the Union that ever fell from human lips, but a short time afterwards turned against his oath, turned against his country, and planted his foot in a high place in the Southern Confederacy, and then proclaimed that that government was the greatest government that ever lived in the time.

Mr. Herschel Johnson and Mr. Alexander H. Stevens are both elected United States Senators from Georgia, and declare, since the Rebellion closed, "they still adhere to the doctrine that a State has the right to secede.

"They believe in the sacred principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that every people have the right of self-government, and the right to change and alter their Government as they may see proper.

"They expressed their purpose of living separately from the North; this was all. They didn't invade the North. It was not their purpose to wage war against the Northern States, but to live peaceably by them as neighbors and friends. They said they had the right to secede from the Government, and they attempted to exercise that right; that's all! (Laughter.) For this attempt they have been conquered and subdued.

"There was a Paradise lost and a Paradise regained, and there will be a paradise regained in this country. The blood that has been spilt is too precious. I should not believe in God if I did not believe that a special providence would yet come and give victory to, and secure the triumph of, civil liberty in this country. I tell you old Virginia is not at home; she will come back some of these days. Let them make the most of it, and if I am a traitor why don't they try and hang me? I have lost all my lands and property. I would clean boots in your streets sooner than bow to usurpation. If we had triumphed, I should have favored stripping them (the North) naked."

Suppose we had been defeated, what terms would they have offered us? Why, when the little town of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and the little town of Frederick, Maryland, were invaded by these Southern Rebels, before they would release them they demanded a ransom of hundreds of thousands of dollars. And the Richmond *Enquirer*, in 1862, then the mouthpiece of the President of the Southern Confederacy, said that the terms of pacification should be the yielding of everything on the part of the North, and nothing on the part of the South.

"I would have stripped them naked. Pardon!—they might have applied for pardon, but could have seen them d—d before I would have granted it. For myself, the boot is on the other leg."

"Again," says the National *Intelligencer* "may not the majority of the Senators and Representatives duly elected by the people, and who have their certificates of election from the Governors of the respective States, and who are now denied their seats in the Congress of the United States, organize and proceed to business as the Congress of the United States?"

This would be a bold measure, but Andrew Johnson is a bold man. This year there was a celebration of the "Richmond Blues," and among other toasts that were proposed were the following:—

"Virginia, right or wrong."

"General Robert E. Lee, the soldier, the patriot, the citizen, the Christian."

"Stonewall Jackson, the unconquered gentleman and Christian hero, whom even his enemies revered."

"The Lost Cause," which was drank standing and in silence.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I come to declare the opinion of an American General, the gallant hero of the battle of Nashville; and what does General George H. Thomas say? In answer to the question:—Do you know anything from information or report about secret organizations in the South, said to be hostile to the Government? he replied, "I have received several communications to that effect.

"The persons who gave me this information have desired that their names should not be mentioned. Steps have been taken to ascertain the truth of the matter. The persons that communicated with me are worthy and truthful, and I believe their statements are correct in the main, but how far this disaffection extends I cannot say.

"I do not apprehend any real danger at present, because the military authority and power of the Government is not only feared in these States, but I think it is ample to put down any disturbance that may arise."

Mr. Dougherty continued his review of the situation South, and concluded as follows:—

On resuming their seats, our peers in power and masters in intrigue, aided by Northern allies, they will repeal the test oath, abolish the pensions to the widows and orphans of the war, repudiate the national debt, and take from the archives and erase from the records every vestige of their infamy. They will tear down the pictures and tumble over the marble statues of the heroes whose bright swords led our legions to victory.

They will reaffirm in State resolves and in national conventions and enroll in laws the doctrine of secession. Breckinridge may again preside in the Senate, and Cobb and Thompson rule in the Cabinet. Lee may command the army he betrayed, and Semmes walk the quarter-deck under the flag that he roved the seas to destroy. Sooner or later the fires of civil war will be again ignited, and the days of human progress be no more.

After all the sacrifices of this generation, shall this be our doom? Just as the world is beginning to recognize the stability and blessings of republicanism; just as the millions of Europe are rising, shall the American people, false to their duty, and to Heaven's behest, fail, and be driven forever from the paradise of political liberty?

Ay, a bloodier vision rushes red upon my sight! If we fail in the approaching elections, and our Northern opponents gain sufficient to form with the South a majority, the traitors who have access to the President will goad him on to make good the threat to recognize the Representatives and Senators of the Southern States, with their Northern allies, as the Congress of the United States. This will be the signal of a war, not alone in the capital, but in every Northern city, house with house and friend with friend, ending with anarchy and massacre.

Oh! then, my countrymen, fling away all meaner thoughts, and rise to the altitude of the nation's peril. Oh! for the sake of the dead, who died that America might live; for the sake of the widows and orphans of the slain, who, on their knees implored you not to desert them in their lonely poverty; by all the incentives that can inspire patriot action in noble minds—rise and rescue your country as she shrieks for help.

This is the final struggle. If we conquer *now*, the Republic from her ten thousand hills will reverberate with the shouts of joy that in verity and truth treason is at an end. Rebellion crushed, slavery dead, the Union preserved, and liberty triumphant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING—SPEECH OF SENATOR COWAN.—A large audience gathered in front of Independence Hall last evening, for the purpose of listening to the Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania. He was introduced by John W. Stokes.

Senator Cowan spoke as follows:—In what other city than Philadelphia could a people more appropriately meet to restore a broken Union? What is the meaning of the phrase, "All men were created free and equal?" It means just what it said. Not that all men were white, or all men black, or all men yellow. It merely meant to assert that all men were entitled to fair play in a court of justice. Pennsylvania was a free State in 1776, immediately after the Declaration of Independence.

She is a free State now; when the rights which she now enjoys are taken away, she then ceases to be a free State. I purpose to examine the proposed amendments put forth by the present radical party of the country. What is the first amendment? It was agreed in the Senate that all the States should stand upon an equal footing. That is so now. As to the House of Representatives it was agreed that the number of the people should be the basis of representation. Those were the terms upon which they were based.

The first proposed amendment is not very material at this time. The second says that if you don't allow the negroes to vote you shall not count them in making up the ratio of representation. Well, we have a hundred thousand negroes in Pennsylvania and a Congressman based upon their representation. If they are not counted, Pennsylvania loses that Congressman. South Carolina would lose half her representation if such should be the case, and so with the other Southern States in proportion. What do they mean when they say these men shall not be counted? They mean that they shall vote. I tell you, my friends, that no person outside of Pennsylvania has a right to tell us or to dictate to us who we shall let vote or who we shall not let vote. It is none of their business. We say, as the President says, that the State should have the right to let whoever she pleases vote. Massachusetts, or any other State, may let whoever they please vote; but I think the State of Pennsylvania should have the right to say who shall have power within the borders of the State. You are told that a white man in South Carolina has twice as much power as a white man in this State. The fact has been, down there the white man voted and the negroes did not. What accounts for the power wielded?

I know that the majority in Congress contend that they do not want to compel the people to accept negro suffrage. But if the amendment proposed does not imply this very thing, I should like to know what it means. If they don't want to force negro suffrage upon us, then they want to take away the power we have.

The next amendment says to the Southern people, that none of their leading men should ever hold office, as a punishment for having entered the Rebellion. That provision is a violation of the very Constitution itself. The Constitution says that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. Both bills of attainder, from time immemorial, and ex post facto laws, have been nothing but engines of tyranny.

The British Parliament passed bills of attainder, but none half so bad as this. Our fathers put these things in the Constitution, and upon them rest our liberties to-day. There is not a man in the country who is not as much interested in the preservation of that intact as they are in the lives of their wives and children. They tell you that it is to punish red-handed traitors. That is well enough to tell to inflammatory people. At the outset of this Rebellion we did not treat these people this way. We considered them as victims of seditious leaders. You can't try Jeff. Davis until a true bill is found against him. That is for your security, not his. These men should be tried according to law.

Whenever you hear these blatant fellows going around talking about punishing Rebels, just ask them how many Rebels they have put in the way of being punished. It being a fundamental principle of the Constitution that no man should be punished unless by due process of law, that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed, it became necessary for these men to go round this or to dodge it. To the close of this amendment they have attached both a bill of attainder and an ex post facto law.

There was another amendment after this, and a most extraordinary one. It is to the effect that the validity of the national debt shall never be questioned. Who ever thought of questioning it but the persons who framed the amendment? The national safety is wrapped up in the validity of the national debt.

It is astonishing to me that the men who fought upon a hundred battle-fields should be contented with the broken, sham Union which we have now. Restore the Union, make it as it was before, and the bonds of the country will be worth to the bondholder twenty per cent. more than they are now.

When the Rebellion was put down to secure obedience to the Constitution, why should we not be satisfied now that we have that obedience? The trouble is that the party in power feels that it is in the minority, and it wants to secure help before the power is taken from them. The radical programme is to take the ten Southern States and reconstruct them.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for President Johnson, Senator Cowan, Hiester Clymer, and the Union.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the Keystone Club, who were present during a portion of the speech, proceeded in a body to the Continental, and serenaded Senator Cowan.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A large Republican meeting was held last evening at Front and Girard avenue. Colonel William B. Mann presided, assisted by the following Vice-Presidents—M. H. Staunton, C. S. Grove, J. H. Campbell, Lewis Audenried, M. H. Dickinson, Isaac A. Sheppard, M. Landenberger, William Craig, Jacob Neafie, Colonel J. M. Davis, A. Warthman, and Captain J. Back.

Colonel Mann, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting at some length upon the issues of the day, and urged that Congress was the only power to deal with the question of admitting the Representatives from the Southern States.

The Hon. Mr. McPherson, of Washington, followed, after which a series of resolutions were offered, among which were the following:—

Resolved, That the Union Republicans of the Third Congressional District, in mass convention assembled, express their warm approval of the patriotic record and distinguished ability of their well-tried Representative, Hon. Leonard Myers, and their confident belief that a grateful constituency will re-elect him to the seat in Congress he now so worthily holds. He has faithfully guarded the business interests of the city and State; he has been the untiring advocate of protection for the rights of labor; he has given ceaseless attention to the wants of the soldiers and sailors. Above all, he has been true to the sacred cause of the Union, for the preservation of which they fought and bled.

Resolved, That to Congress, and not to the President, belongs the question of representation from the States lately in rebellion.

Speeches were then made by Hon. Leonard Myers, General Owen, and others.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday. President Ereby in the Chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the House, for the week ending Saturday, September 29, at 2848; same time last year, 2665; increase, 183; admitted within last two weeks, 218; births, 11; deaths, 38; discharged, 126; eloped, 56; number granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 3; meals, 75.

The inmates are classified as follows:—Men's Insane Department, 215; Women's Insane Department, 375; White Men's Out-ward, 325; Hospital 270; Colored Men's Out-ward, 19; Hospital, 53; White Women's Out-ward (cholera), 1; Colored Women's Out-ward, 11; Hospital, 24; Children's Asylum—Boys, 111; Nursery—White, 192; colored, 25; healthy males under 60, 110; number of men employed, 384. Total—Males, 1218; females, 1630

The Steward reported house receipts at $25 60.

The Board of Visitors made their monthly report, from which it appears that during the month of September out-door relief was granted to 1500 persons, of whom 785 were children. Of the adults, 438 were foreigners and 357 Americans. Number sent to Almshouse, 270; refused, 172. Total expenditure for out-door relief, $733 04.

A committee of five was, on motion, appointed to confer with the Committee of Councils in reference to the erection of a House of Correction.

A communication was received notifying the Board of the election by Councils of Mr. Jacob Naylor as a member of the Board. Mr. Naylor appeared and took his seat.

Drs. Ludlow, Ziegler, Stille, and Rhoads were elected physicians of the Medical Department.

The election of a Chief Resident Physician of the Insane Department, after several ineffectual attempts to elect a candidate, was postponed until the next meeting. The nominees were Drs. Butler and Richardson.

The present Steward, House Agent, and Clerk were re-elected for the ensuing year.

The election of Visitors and Out-door Physicians was postponed.

Resolutions of an appropriate nature on the death of Dr. De Benneville, late Resident Physician, were adopted.

The Committee on Accounts were instructed to ask Councils for a transfer of certain items of the appropriations for the Board.

The usual requisitions were granted, and the Board adjourned.

ATHLETIC AND ATLANTIC BALL MATCH—NO GAME PLAYED.—The proposed game between these two well-known rival clubs ended in disappointment yesterday. The assemblage of spectators was so very great as to encroach on the field, and interfere with the players. An attempt was made to play one inning. The Athletics went to the bat and made a score of two. The Atlantics then took the bat, but the crowd continuing to press upon the players, the umpire interfered, and several efforts were made to clear the field. It was ineffectual, however, and so the Captains agreed to "call the game," leaving it a "draw." When game was "called" the Atlantics had two men on the bases and one man out. The concourse of spectators was far greater than on any similar occasion, a careful estimate, based upon an actual count of one section of the field, showing that there could not have been less than thirty thousand persons present, inside and outside of the enclosure. Columbia avenue was entirely blocked up with vehicles of all descriptions, and so were all the surrounding streets and lanes. In extricating them from the throng several were wrecked. There was also considerable damage done to the fences. The stands were filled with ladies, and their gay dresses, with the dense lines of spectators and the ranks of carriages, gave the scene very much the appearance of Ascot or Epsom on the great race days. We noticed, with regret, that a spirit of gambling prevailed to a considerable extent among the visitors, and that large sums were staked on the result of the game. This should be discouraged, or base-ball grounds will soon fall into as much disrepute as race-courses.

Last night, at a meeting of the Atlantic and Athletic nines, it was decided not to play their match in this city. It will accordingly be played next Monday in Brooklyn. The return match will then be at Suffolk Park.

This afternoon the Atlantics will play the Keystones. To accommodate the people who desire to see the great champion club's playing, the Keystones secured the Olympic's ground, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson. Ample police arrangements have been perfected. $100,000 were staked in bets upon the issue of the great match yesterday. Its failure disappointed the sporting gentry considerably.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, two men appeared on one of the coal wharves in the extreme southern part of the city, and after terrifying the watchman by a display of pistols, got into one of the small boats fastened to the wharf, and rowed off with it. When a short distance from the shore, the watchman heard the cry of murder, and soon after one of the men swam back. He said that he had a fight with the other man, and that both had fallen overboard. In support of his assertion about a fight, he showed a severe cut in the back of the neck, which had bled profusely. The boat was afterwards found, with considerable blood in it. The man who swam ashore was arrested yesterday, and committed by Alderman Tittermary for a further hearing. He gave the name of Robert Lee, and says he belongs to Prince Edward Island. The other man is missing. Whether he was drowned, or swam to another wharf is not known.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 256 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.
9 20 17t* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY of Pennsylvania will be held at their office No. 406 S. FOURTH Street, on TUESDAY, 16th October, at 3 o'clock P. M.
9 29 02 9 16 4t J. W. SANBORN, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 8

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, or four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY modern Brick Residence No. 1824 SPRUCE Street, 22 feet front, with three-story double back buildings, and lot 133 feet deep, to Dobbins street; has two bath rooms, water closets, permanent baths and replete with every extra modern convenience. Price $26,000, clear of all incumbrance. Terms accommodating. Can be seen on application to
WILLIAM M. FARR,
9 27 7t* No 324 CHESNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row, West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at 18,000, 22,500, and $28,000. Also a superior medium size House, No 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

BOARDING.
NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 23

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 25 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier *above* ARCH Street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, Dekayne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover. Passenger and Freight line. 9 22 2w

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.
LARGE COLLECTION. LOW PRICES.
BEST MARBLE.
TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.
9 20 1m CHARLES FINNEY.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to two feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 5 No 103 JONES' Alley

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE.
GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.
A large assortment finished, on hand.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,
9 21 1m5p Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.
The Largest Stock in the City
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Cottage Chamber Sets,
Walnut Chamber Sets,
Velvet Parlor Suits,
Hair Cloth Suits,
Reps Suits,
Sideboards,
Extension Tables,
Wardrobes,
Lounges, and
Mattresses.
A. N. ATTWOOD & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
9 15 stuthlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S
Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by express. Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 10 5p Philadelphia.

PLEASE OBSERVE
THAT
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S
Is the Cheapest Place in this city
TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.
Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 25 tuths2mrp No. 40 South SECOND St., west side.

BEDDING, MATTRESS,
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE.
WILLIAM B. DREW,
No. 813 MARKET St.
PHILADELPHIA. (9 18 tuthslm

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
BRYSON & SON'S,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
At rates and with accommodation equal to any other establishment in the city.
Country merchants supplied with BLANK BOOKS of superior binding and ruling, and STAPLE STATIONERY, at great bargains.
WEDDING CARDS in imitation of engraving, at half the price of plate work.
Call and judge for yourself. 9 8 stuthlm

THE CHEAPEST
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
HADDOCK & SON'S,
No. 618 MARKET Street,
9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES
CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 5 GOLDSMIT

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Prussian Annexation—The Sick Men of Turkey and Mexico—The Military System of France—The Disbanding of General Garibaldi's Army—Movements of the Empress of Mexico—The Cholera, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, September 14.

There is nothing new under the sun at present. In fact, we have no sun to look at—Old Sol has been sulking us for the last month; he refuses to ripen our grapes and corn. The great political actors of the day have now retired into private life, and politics are almost, if not entirely, neglected for the present.

The only matter of any political interest is the

Saxon Repugnance

to be the vassal of Prussia. The inhabitants of Dresden, the capital, and Leipsic think it would be better to be at once swallowed up by

The Prussian Ogre,

than to have to drag on a miserable existence of *sham* autonomy. Bismark is most anxious that Saxony should share the fate of Hanover, Nassau, and Electoral Hesse, but as King John has a great friend at the Court of the Tuileries, the thing is not yet to be done without giving great offense on this side of the Rhine, and he must for the present postpone it.

The Sick Man of the Bosphorus.

The Sultan, like many of his colleagues, is rather in a shaky state. Mustapha Pacha has not been able to prevail upon the Candians to feel more kindly towards the Turkish Government. They will "none on't," and all they want is to be allowed to change their master, and have King George of Greece for their sovereign. The Government of the King of the Greeks is doing all it can to favor the insurrection (of course *sub rosa*), as well as the hostile attitude of the Danubian subjects of the "Crescent," who are anxious to be ruled by the "Cross."

The Sick Man in Mexico

is not in a much better state than his brother of the Bosphorus. Many of our pessimist papers prophesy the approaching arrival at St. Nazaire of the gingerbread Emperor of the Aztecs; others affirm that he has not been entirely given over by his doctor, and that

General Castelnau,

Aide-de-camp to the Emperor, will shortly leave Paris on a mission to Mexico.

Change in the French Military System.

This is the order of the day at present; it is the ruling topic just now. The old conscription system is to be set aside, and the Prussian system, which orders that every able-bodied man, having attained the age of twenty-one, shall be forced to serve his country during the space of twelve months, will most probably be adopted.

It is calculated that by entirely changing the present footing of the army, and by introducing that of Bismark, which has shown itself to be so practical, the forces of France would be raised to 1,514,198 men, which would cost the country 239,000,000 francs per annum. Oh, the beauties of a military government!

Monsieur de Moustier,

the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, will not be in Paris before the middle of October. He will be the twelfth Minister of Foreign Affairs since December, 1848. His predecessors have been M. Drouyn de Lhuys, M. de Tocqueville, June, 1849; M. Lahitti, 19th of November, the same year; M. Drouyn de Lhuys, January, 1851; M. Brennier, 24th of January, same year; M. Baroche, 16th of April, 1851; M. Turgot, 26th of October; M. Drouyn de Lhuys, 28th of July, 1852; M. Walewski, 8th of May, 1855; M. Thouvenel, 1st of January, 1861; and M. Drouyn de Lhuys again in 1862.

Italy.

The Italian Government is now doing what was done in America after the termination of the sad civil war, viz, sending its soldiers home. However, papers say:—We are deluged with *Garabaldini*. Their generals are giving their resignations. Yesterday it was Corte; to-day Niestera. The complete dissolution of the corps will soon follow. Very bad management has made these volunteers very discontented during the whole course of the war. It appears that 170,000 pairs of shoes have been sent for the volunteers; nevertheless, the distribution had been so badly made that whole companies were in want of a supply. The same mismanagement occurred with the shirts. Italy maintained during the war an army of 964,000 men, all told. The daily rations, on account of their bad quality, have to be trebled; that is to say, three have been given to each soldier. This, however, did not prevent many from going without a meal.

The Empress of Mexico.

The Empress Charlotte, whether she remains at Miramar to await the Emperor Maximilian, as some assert, or whether she returns to Mexico, will not visit Brussels. The day after the departure of the Empress from Paris for Miramar, Messrs. Jules von Praet and Conway, two of the testamentary executors of the late King, left Brussels for Miramar to confer with her Majesty on the subject of the deceased monarch's will. By law, the executors have a year and a week from the date of the death to perform their office. It was to obtain the approval of the Empress to the steps already taken, that these gentlemen visited Miramar. Up to the present time the work of the executors has been slow and embarrassed. Their mission seems likely to be as long and difficult as that of Mr. Dupin, the executor of Louis Philippe; the difficulty is principally in precautions required to prevent the publicity of the will, which is reported to contain, besides general dispositions and numerous special legacies, some political considerations of very grave import.

Cholera.

This scourge is still hovering about France. It has now entirely left Amiens, where it carried off so many victims. The papers bring us daily examples of acts of self-devotion in almost every town in France. M'me Corneau, who braved everything at Amiens, in order to relieve those suffering from the epidemic, has just been presented with a gold medal by the inhabitants of that city. M'me Corneau is the daughter of the celebrated painter Virchow, so many of whose historical pictures are exhibited at Versailles.

Le Mouvement Medical has, in a series of articles published since July, called the attention of medical men to the anti-choleraic properties of guaco (Eupatorium saturgea folium), a plant used in Nubia and Abyssinia as a specific for the bites of serpents. Certain it is, that this plant is a powerful sudorific, and has now, for the last ten years, been used by the celebrated Carbens and others, especially at the Hospital Laribroisiere, where, under the form of wine or elixir, it has been found to produce a salutary excitement of the digestive organs, leading to the regular action of the functions of secretion and excretion. From a series of observations made at Amiens by Dr. Bourneville during the most violent period of the cholera, it appears that, by administering guaco, six out of ten cases of confirmed cholera, which had resisted every other treatment, terminated in a complete recovery; that four bad cases of cholerine were more promptly cured; and that the same was the case with four cases of choleraic diarrhœa—the doses of guaco to be administered in order to obtain satisfactory results in cholera have not been sufficiently ascertained. For diarrhœa and enema, one-third of tincture of guaco and two-thirds of water, to be repeated, if necessary, every three hours. In drink, to quench the inextinguishable thirst which cholera always occasions, a decoction of guaco, with a slight addition of alcohol, is administered cold. This decoction was the only drink allowed at Amiens; the patients themselves, moreover, preferring it to any other liquid. The reaction sets in slowly, but is not followed by any distressing symptoms, as is the case when it is sudden.

M'me Tussand and Bismark.

The great modern statesman may be said to be born to honors, to achieve honors, and to have honors thrust upon him. London papers tell us that he has just had the honor of being added to the Tussand collection in Baker street, London, and takes a conspicuous place between Muller and Lapourmerais.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS EVENING,
second week of the
SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who has been nightly received with crowded houses, composed of the elite of the city.
He will appear in his world-renowned assumption of
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,
in the three-act Comedy, entitled
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,
never before performed in this city, and played by him in New York for
UPWARDS OF 225 NIGHTS,
AND
IN LONDON FOR EIGHT WEEKS.
Mr. OWENS will be supported by a powerful cast.
OWENS IN TWO PIECES.
The performance will commence with
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
Solon Shingle.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
To conclude with the delightful interpiece,
JOHN DOBBS.
Peter Paternoster.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
John Dobbs.....Mr. G. H. Clarke
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 6,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
THE FAST FAMILY.
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS THE RICH WIDOW,
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
the great Play, in four acts, of
THE FAST FAMILY,
with new scenery and great cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS THE RICH WIDOW.
Concluding each evening with
THAT BLESSED BABY.
All the Company in the casts.
MONDAY—Mr. BANDMAN, "DESTINY."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 2,
positively for the last time,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
AS DOCTOR SAVAGE,
in the admirable and uproariously funny Comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
Commencing with the laughable Farce of
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
WEDNESDAY—First night of Brougham's Extravaganza of
POCA-HON TAS.
King Pow-ha-tan.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
And the distinguished Actress,
Miss SUSAN DENIN as.....Po-ca-hon-tas

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
Engagement of the great Artiste,
MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.
EVERY EVENING,
the great American Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.

NATIONAL HALL,
Market Street, Above Twelfth.
THE GREAT
LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

These Paintings have been in preparation for the past six teen months, and are from the pencil of the well-known artist, George Wunderlich, and far eclipse all former efforts of his wonderful genius.
The subject has been chosen as being one of great interest to the American people.
Scenes from the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our late lamented President, from his early life to his death by the hand of the assassin with all the principal events connected with the funerals; the pursuit, capture, trial and execution of the conspirators, are given in life-like and thrilling Tableaux
In addition to their historical interest, the Tableaux contain national life-size Portraits of the prominent Statesmen and principal Officers of the Army and Navy.
An elaborate Descriptive Lecture will be delivered by SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Esq., the celebrated Shakespearian Reader, whose reputation is well known, standing, as he does, at the head of his profession.
MAD'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA, late of the King's Opera, Hanover, a young and talented Vocalist, will make her first appearance in America. This lady has a rich and full soprano voice, and is believed to have few superiors in the profession.
Tickets of Admission.....25 cents
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Gallery for Colored Persons.....25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at quarter to 8.
Tickets may be had at the Hall. Also at Ri ey's Bookstand, Continental; Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; and at Stewart's, No. 680 Arch street.

MATINEES
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS; CHILDREN, 15 CENTS.
9 27 6t] W. H. BEAL & CO., Proprietors.
National Hall has been completely renovated throughout, and is now one of the finest Halls in the country.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
Friday and Saturday, October 5 and 6.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
MAX STRAKOSCH
GREAT MUSICAL ALLIANCE,
Consisting of the following Distinguished Artists:—
MAD'LLE MATHILDE PLODOWSKA,
Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan Her First appearance in America.
MAD'LLE FRIDA DE GEBELE,
The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
SIGNOR GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian Tenore. His first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso.
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,
The original and brilliant Pianist.
PROFESSOR S. BEHRENS,
The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the Pianoforte.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Seats secured without extra charge at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.
The grand Piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the Manufactory of Chickering & Sons, New York. Agents in this city, William C. Dutton, Chesnut street between Ninth and Tenth. 10 1 6t

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

The Managing Directors take pleasure in announcing that the drawing will positively occur October 11, 1866
All agents are requested to make final statements of sales, and return coupons or tickets, etc., so as to reach Washington by the 11th of October.
All orders for tickets, via Philadelphia and vicinity, will be addressed to Messrs OWENS & CO., No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, or to
WILLIAM S. MORSE, Secretary.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three story Brick residence, n street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8 000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5.000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2 000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6 000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Bunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20 do $75 each	1 500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14 000
40,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.
Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their king support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.
CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.
The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.
Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CARPENART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE, } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.
Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Bendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
H. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. B. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator Ohio
Hon. G. C. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thstu

VALERI'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
by two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16S

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call
8 30 2m Professors BIL. EBRAND & LEWIS

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.
First time in Philadelphia of
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
First Night of
GIORGIO ROSCONI.
For particulars, see future advertisements and circulars. 10 1 6t

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the great Illusionist Musician and Comedian,
ROBERT HELLER,
SUCCESS UNDIMINISHED,
THE ENTHUSIASM INCREASING.
ANOTHER FINE PROGRAMME OFFERED
EVERY NIGHT during the week. Heller's new and beautiful Illusion, entitled
THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE,
with its leaves of green buds of snowy whiteness and rich golden fruit. Produced nightly to the delight of hundreds, and justly termed
THE LADIES' FAVORITE,
with the following new features:—
THE BROKEN BIRDS,
an Ornithological Absurdity (new),
MOCHA,
a novel method of making Coffee (new), and
"THE CANNON" (new)
Admission 50 cents; reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Doors Open at 7. Commence at 8. 10 1 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGE and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.
CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.
Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.
8 24 3mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McKELWAY, A. M., Principal

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUPOUY, DECEASED.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HORATIO G. JONES, Administrator of the estate of JOHN DUPOUY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 27 thstu5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.
TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme north-west at Fairmount Park, and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a
SINGLE FARE.
In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.
Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks, Rail road Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams
N. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. [9 14 1mrp
C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Houpt.
E. H. Dinmore, Frederick A. Riehle.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,
No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 1m 10 Manufacturers.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m CORNER OF RACE.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The Management beg leave to state that it has been decided that the subscription books shall remain open for a short time longer. The present rapid sale of shares warrants the announcement of a final closing of the books. The day for the award of the premiums will speedily be made.
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.

PLAN OF DRAWING

The Subscription Books, when closed, will be at once transferred to the keeping of a committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthies capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to an enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active co-operation of art-lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficial project.
The Subscription Books will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—
WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator
J. A. ELLIS President Second National Bank.
These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the
sole Management of the Award in all its Details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:—
Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House three hundred painti gs, and the bust of Lincoln) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The Management of the Crosby Opera-House Art Association

Feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the thorough endorsement of the integrity of
MR. CROSBY
by the members of the committee appointed to superintend the drawing—gentlemen of the highest social and business standing in Chicago. At the same time they feel pleasure in stating that the
Demand for Shares Still Continues Unabated!
Orders by Mail, Express, and Telegraph, from North, South, East, and West, Still Coming In!

The Earliest Subscriptions Secure the Finest Engravings!!

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
Cost of Erection and Actual Value,
$600,000.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:—
"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by Thomas Read; or "GATHERING APPLES," by Jerome Thompson.
For $10, two shares or certificates, with superb Steel Engraving of
"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."
For $15 three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,
"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. Huntington.
For $20, four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association),
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. Cropsey.
While for $50, ten shares or certificates are issued with
A CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF
Of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."
From this it may be seen that the purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A Share in the Award of Premiums.

The Drawing will positively be made or the money refunded to each subscriber, as per following guarantees:—
CARD TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made. I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.
A. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.
Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking, as above announced.
SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.
SPECIAL CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the awarding of the premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby, and in the responsibility of Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.
JOSEPH H. BOWEN, President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade Chicago.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank Chicago
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager of the American Express, Chicago.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co., Chicago.

SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,
T. B. PUGH,
Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets

A FREE EXHIBITION.
A collection of a number of the paintings to be awarded as premiums to subscribers are now on exhibition at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY No. 1020 CHESNUT Street (for a short time only), where subscriptions will also be received.
The collection will embrace HART'S great work entitled
"WOODS IN AUTUMN,"
VALUED AT $5000.
ALSO
Works by the following eminent artists:—
MORAN, WAUGH, HAMILTON, AND LEWIS.
The Gallery will be open day and evening to the public, FREE.
T. B. PUGH,
22 sw t 10 AGENT O THE ASSOCIATION.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 16 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists
NEW YORK September 3, 1866.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R CHILTON, M. D.
Analytical Chemist
BOSTON, March 7 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.
Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called
EUGENIA,
far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHLEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 $ No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1866.

The Dissipation of Base-Ball.

YESTERDAY the base-ball fever culminated in a scene disgraceful to Philadelphia. The much-talked-of game between the Athletics and Atlantics was prevented by the ignorant conduct of the vast crowd assembled to witness the sport. We do not overestimate when we say there were 30,000 people present, and of these 30,000 a large proportion lacked common sense. In their eager desire to secure advantageous positions, they sacrificed all propriety, and, overreaching themselves, prevented the game which they had all come miles to see. It is a matter of extremely slight importance whether the game in question occurs or not, but an instructive lesson can be drawn from the conduct of those present on the occasion. We stated yesterday that the admiration felt for base-ball, as for all physical sports, was a natural one; that it should be popular is proper. But at the same time we warned all lovers of the game that the excess to which it was being carried would prove its ruin.

Yesterday was a fair sample of the ultimate result. The rush to see the contest was so great that the contest itself was prevented. So it will be with the whole system, unless something like moderation is instilled into its devotees. The business men of our city are getting disgusted; and although they may like to see the young men indulge in the game once or twice a week, the present dissipation will not be tolerated much longer. But even if they were willing, the excitement is now at such a fever heat that it will degrade the sport to a level with horse-races and prize-rings. We know that there are hundreds of respectable people who attend these matches, but there are hundreds of gamblers, pickpockets, and other scoundrels, who are present also; and the latter class will soon drive the former from the field.

Yesterday we witnessed betting freely and openly performed inside the field, and in the presence of a crowd of witnesses, notwithstanding the rules of the Athletics. Such infringements of the law and such exhibitions of immorality are calculated to drive all honorable admirers of the game to their homes in disgust. It is a duty which the clubs owe to themselves, to save their amusement from becoming disreputable.

This great congregation of people drew together a vast number of liquor booths, rum shops, and lager beer dealers. They surrounded the outskirts of the crowd, and made the game tend to promote intemperance. The whole thing is "being run into the ground." The rowdyism exhibited was enough to drive all respectable people forever off the field. The betting engaged in resembled more the scenes at the old Suffolk Park Races than a respectable game of base-ball. The drinking done was calculated to alarm all lovers of morality, and unless a total revolution is effected, the game of base-ball will be ranked with the vices, and all little boys who engage in it will, like those of the novel, who watched horse races, be considered the synonym of fast young men, and parents will frown down that which will only degenerate.

We like the game of base-ball. We think it calculated to strengthen the muscles, invigorate the system, and counteract the evils of the sedentary life lead by so many of our young men. But at the same time it would be better to have no game than what we fear it will become. Let the nuisance be abated, for nuisance it has become. Let us have it in moderation; for as long as the fever does not cool, the whole sport will be ruined, and base-ball and cricket rank among the things that were.

Our City and County Candidates.

THE example of last year, when the independent voters of the city rejected a man, regularly nominated by the Union Convention, because of his private character, has had a most salutary effect on the delegates who selected our standard-bearers this year, and there is not a man upon our ticket to whom the slightest objection could be raised. They are all men eminently fitted for their respective posts, and the most conscientious of voters would chose them as most likely to make the best officers.

Richard Peltz, Esq., the nominee for the position of Receiver of Taxes, has been for many years engaged in that office in a subordinate capacity, and has, therefore, become thoroughly acquainted with all its workings. We have always favored the advancement of public servants, and must, therefore, warmly commend the choice of Mr. Peltz. He has expressed a determination, if elected, to hand over to the city the five per cent. fine collected for delay in the payment of taxes. This will cut off most of the emoluments which his predecessors have enjoyed, but will make the municipality richer by thousands every year. He is honest, efficient, and courteous, and will be most acceptable to all our citizens in the duties of his new office.

Captain Henry Conner is a soldier of fine record. It is only proper that those who fought our battles should receive their reward in the shape of offices, now that the war is over. Captain Connor is a gentleman of undoubted honor, an efficient and good citizen, and one who, understanding the wants of the people, will be eminently suited for such a post as Commissioner. He will have an enormous majority, and the Republican party will gain this year what they lost through their bad selection last year.

The duties of Prothonotary of the District Court require that some gentleman should be selected who is careful, courteous, and acquainted with the needs of the Court, and with the various legal technicalities which daily occur. All these requisites are found in Mr. James McManes. He has had the opportunity of familiarizing himself with the forms. He is a gentleman of urbane manners, and will make a most excellent officer.

John G. Butler, Esq., will be the next occupant of the lucrative office of Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. He has been for years one of the most active workers of the party, serving on the City Executive Committee with zeal and fidelity. The office is a deserved reward for his services. He is honest and polite—the two great needs of the Clerk. He has a political record without spot or blemish, and his nomination is a proper compliment to a hard worker for the cause.

This year we expect to roll up such a majority in favor of the city ticket that will surpass that of all bygone elections. We court inquiry into the record and character of our nominees, and feel well assured that the stricter the examination the more clear will their merits appear.

Two Cheering Voices from the South.

Two documents lie before us of a nature to give us hope for the Southern people. One is the charge of Judge A. D. Clayton to a Grand Jury of Alabama; the other the pastoral letter from Bishop Verot, of the Catholic Church of Georgia. Both of these addresses speak in no complimentary terms of the North, of its people or their virtues; but for that we care little. It is of no consequence to us whether the South malign us or not, so that they act justly. We have existed for three-quarters of a century with their hate, and we have prospered notwithstanding their detestation. We only ask that they do right; that they deal justly with the blacks and with the community, and we will be satisfied, even if they do pour on our devoted heads their anathemas. And that some of them intend thus to deal, we believe that the two articles before us indicate.

Judge Clayton was a former Rebel Major-General. He takes a plain, sensible ground of argument in his charge. He talks like a man uninfluenced by ignorant bigotry or passion; and if his advice be followed, we see no cause to fear that the future of the South will indeed be glorious. He says, in giving his advice:—

"Now let us deal with the facts before us, as they are. The negro has been made free. It was no work of his. He did not seek freedom, and nominally free as he is, he is helpless beyond expression—helpless by his want of habits of self-reliance—helpless by his want of experience—and doubly helpless by his want of comprehension to understand and appreciate his condition. To remedy the evils growing out of the abolition of slavery, it seems two things are necessary. First, a recognition of the freedom of the race as a fact, and the willing enforcement of them. Secondly, by treating them with perfect fairness and justness in our contracts, and in every way in which we may be brought in contact with them. By the first we convince the world of our good faith, and get rid of this system of espionage by removing the pretext of its necessity; and by the second we secure the services of the negroes, learn them their places, and how to keep them, and convince them, at last, that we are indeed their best friends. When we do this, let us hope that society will revive from its present shock, and our land be crowned with abundant harvests. We need the labor of the negroes all over the country, and it is worth the effort to secure it."

This is all that we require. Let him be treated in good faith like a man. Let him be paid and not oppressed. Let him be protected in his civil rights, and allowed to rise if he can. Give him a chance. When that is done, the social scale will once more be adjusted. The black will know his place and fulfil his duties. Law, order, and prosperity will succeed anarchy and depression.

The charge of the Judge refers to his treatment so far as civil law is concerned. The other document refers to his religious training. Bishop Verot speaks wisely and well. The spirit evinced by his letter is calculated to put to the blush those lukewarm philanthropists who preach and do not practise. He starts a crusade which can be made as glorious and far more effective than that of Peter the Hermit, and urges the "evangelization of the African race." He speaks like a Christian and a statesman when he commends the poor blacks to the Christian charity of all. He says:—

"African slavery seems to have commenced and to have been kept up by the cruel and evidently unjust proceedings of men kidnapping other men to sell them to the tiger-hearted authors and abettors of the slave trade, condemned by the Holy See and forbidden by all enlightened nations. *Hence we wish, in all sincerity and with great earnestness, all kinds of blessings to the colored race, and we exhort all to put away all prejudice, all dislike, all antipathy, all bitterness against their former servants.* Away with all feelings of bickerings, envy, or jealousy, which would only bespeak a narrow mind and the lack of noble and elevated feelings. The golden rule, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' must not admit of any exception; and, therefore, we call on the faithful to send most fervent and reiterated prayers to the Throne of Grace, that the fathers of the Council may receive light and grace from the invisible Head of the Church, to procure the speedy and efficacious evangelization of the African race."

Here, then, is the advice of two men, Southern in birth, education, and affiliation, of such a tone as gives us hope. If the spirit exhibited by the bench and the pulpit over all the South were but like that of Judge Clayton and Bishop Verot, a different order of things would be inaugurated. We would say to all Southerners, Why not take the advice of such leaders? Why not cease to act like barbarians, and behave like Christian men? Why not prove yourselves worthy of the commendation of Christendom? And, leaving all prejudices with the dead past, act as citizens in a new era, with new surroundings and new hopes and duties.

CHEERING.—The Connecticut town elections took place yesterday, and were carried by large Republican gains. In every town, as far as heard from, we have unexpected increased majorities. This is but a continuation of the Maine victory, and but a precursor of the Democratic rout which will occur one week from now. From all points of the compass the news is cheering. H. W. Corbett, elected Senator from Oregon, is a radical of radicals. He succees Hon. James W. Nesmith, Democrat, and adds another to our majority in the Senate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF

THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$2,432 82	
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	67,000 00	
United States bonds on hand	83,000 00	
		152,432 82
United States legal-tender notes	66,988 00	
National bank notes	17,169 00	
Due from banks and bankers	8,139 36	
Fractional currency and cash items	14 257 97	
		109,154 33
Banking House	54,075 54	
Furniture and fixtures	2,788 10	
Expenses and taxes	7,699 23	
		64,562 87
Total		$326,150 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Deposits	119,340 99
Profits and loss	6,809 03
Total	$326,150 02

I, JOSEPH P MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 2 2w JOSEPH P MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ MISS ANNA E DICKINSON

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday Evening, October 4,

The First Great Lecture of the Season.

Subject—"THE REJECTED STONE."

Equal Justice, Rejected by the First Builders, must form the Corner-Stone of the New Republic.

This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in this city.

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Admission.....25 cents
Proscenium Boxes.....$5 00
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six persons, $4 00

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 9 29tf

☞ BURLINGTON COUNTY

Agricultural Fair,

AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.,

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2 and 3.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for the trains leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 5, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., and 2, 4, and 5 P. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION.....$1 00
10 1 3t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

☞ YOUNG AMERICAN CRICKET CLUB.—Regular Meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 2, in the Town Hall at 8 P. M.
1t* CHAS. E. MORRIS, Sec'y.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p]

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

6 28 6m rp No. 913 ARCH Street.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,

SMALL BEAN

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

145 EIGHTH and WALNUT Stree

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S., No. 907 Chesnut street. Pianos relacathered without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning,

Of their own Importation, Two Cases of

SILK RIBBED POPLINS,

In all the new popular shades of colors.

ALSO, TWO CASES OF

FRENCH PLAID POPLINS,

In Beautiful Designs, Wholesale and Retail.

10 2 tuths3t4p]

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

In the manufacture of STITCHED BOSOMS we use the best Irish Linen of our own importation, and employ the best machine-operators in the city. We are thus enabled to supply our customers with

BOSOMS OF UNEQUALLED QUALITY

Plain Plait Shirt Bosoms, all sizes of plait.
Fancy Plait Bosoms, very beautiful.
Boys' Shirt Bosoms.
Embroidered Shirt Bosoms.
Woven Shirt Bosoms.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

Full lines of the best makes of LINEN, imported direct from the Bleachfields of Ireland. Every piece warranted for durability.

Heavy Golden Flax Irish Linens.
Housewife Irish Linen.
Imperial Irish Linen.
Medium Irish Linen.
Fine Light Irish Linen.
Linens for Housekeepers.

Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Damask Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towellings by the yard, Towels, Etc. Etc.

Hotels and Steamboats supplied at PACKAGE PRICES.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Importer and Dealer in Linen Goods Only,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

9 17 tu2 31rp

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH Street,

First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.

HAS NOW OPEN,

FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.

PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,

At a little below the regular retail prices. (9 22 1m4p

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Steamer "Bosphorus," the Largest and Finest Collection of

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

Ever imported into this City, consisting of

Double and Single Hyacinths,
Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus,
Jonquils, Lilies, Snowdrops,
Iris, Etc. Etc. Etc.

These bulbs have all been selected expressly for my sales, and are greatly superior to those usually offered.

A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue may be had on application.

TERMS MODERATE.

HENRY A. DREER

SEEDMAN AND FLORIST,

No. 714 CHESNUT St.

9 28 6t

REMOVAL.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,

SUCCESSOR TO W. S. & A. MARTIEN,

HAS REMOVED

HIS BOOKSTORE TO

No. 1214 CHESNUT STREET,

Where he is now prepared to attend to all orders in his line. 9 29 6t4p

RICH, RARE AND RELIABLE

FURS.

Hudson's Bay Sable Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Fine Sable Mink Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Siberian Squirrel Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Real Royal Ermine Muffs, Collars and Berthas
Children's Sets in every variety of Furs.

An immense saving in price by applying for an early selection at the

CLOAK, MANTILLA, AND FUR EMPORIUM,

No. 14 S. SECOND Street, six doors below Market.

9 29 tuth3m] CHAS. LEWISSON.

ALE! ALE!

WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 (3p) S.W. cor BROAD and WALNUT.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,

From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.

For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE.

CARMICK & CO.,

21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,

S.E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS!!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Paper Hangings

AND

Window Shades,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

HOWELL & BOURKE

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP

SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,

And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard washing with rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

WHOLESALE OFFICE,

No. 107 South FIFTH St.

9 16 1m4p

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CONNECTING RAILROAD

AT THE LOW RATE OF NINETY-THREE,

BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. FREE OF STATE TAX.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY

BY THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price.

For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.

9 29 tf4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared

TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills.....$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement.....50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of.....$1 00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen Families, etc., will be received at $2a each box or trunk per year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

RUSSIAN SABLE,

Imported Direct from Kamtschatka,

By Mr. J. W. BURLING, of this city.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has a few choice sets of

GENUINE RUSSIAN SABLE,

To which he calls attention.

JAMES REISKY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FURS,

10 1 6t4p* No. 139 N. THIRD STREET.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

SAMUEL K. SMYTH,

Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR.

9 22 1m

CONNECTICUT.

Returns from the Town Elections—Large Republican Gains.

The returns received from the town elections in Connecticut indicate in almost every case large gains on the Republican side. We calculate the results as follows, comparing them with the vote of last March:—

	Hawley.	English.	Oct. Rep. Maj.	Gain.
New London Co.				
New London	773	689	262	178
Hartford Co.				
Southington	309	397	70	158
Litchfield Co.				
New Milford	376	357	47	28
Fairfield Co.				
Danbury	711	721	130	140
Norwalk	838	651	180	7 Dem. gain
Stratford	267	221	carried without oppo'n	
New Haven Co.				
Seymour	157	224	13	86

TOWNSHIP RETURNS.

NEW MILFORD.

NEW MILFORD, October 1.—At our fall election this day the radicals elected a clean ticket over the Copperheads and apostate Republicans by from 30 to 47 majority.

NEW LONDON.

NEW LONDON, October 1.—The Republican majority here to-day on the town election is 262 against "My Policy." Collector of the port elected "Town Crier."

SOUTHINGTON.

PLANTSVILLE, Oct. 1.—The Republican majority in the Southington election to-day is 70. Last spring the Democrats carried the town by 80 majority. "My Policy" is played out here.

DANBURY.

DANBURY, Oct. 1.—Danbury all right. In the largest vote ever polled in a town meeting, the Republican ticket was to-day elected by an average majority of 130. Connecticut don't swallow "My Policy" quite yet.

WEST CORNWALL.

WEST CORNWALL, Oct. 1, 7 11 P. M.—"My Policy" is wanting in Cornwall. The removal of the Postmaster seems to have been bad policy for Johnson. The entire Republican ticket is elected by largely increased majorities. Newly fledged Johnson men are wearing long faces. They are in bad company. "Poor Tray."

NORWALK.

NORWALK, October 1.—Norwalk gives 180 Republican majority at the town election to-day. A large majority of the towns heard from in Fairfield county go Republican.

SEYMOUR.

SEYMOUR, October 1.—The Republicans carried their tickets for town offices in this Democratic stronghold to-day, for the first time in a good many years. English's majority over Hawley last April was 67.

STRATFORD.

STRATFORD, October 1.—The Republicans are having a grand jubilee in this town to-night. Their ticket was unanimously elected to-day. The Bread-and-Butter Copperheads, feeling weak in the back, made no nominations.

THE VOICE OF A TRUE PATRIOT.

Resignation of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold.

The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, formerly Representative in Congress from the First Illinois District, which includes the city of Chicago, and recently Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, has tendered his resignation to the President in the following sharp letter:—

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Sir:—I hereby resign the office of Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department. Three days before his assassination, the position was tendered to me by President Lincoln, to facilitate the preparation of a record of his Administration, and the overthrow of slavery in the Republic, which I then hoped he would live to completely consummate. When I accepted the commission from you, which death prevented him from issuing, I did it in the full faith, based upon your patriotic record during the Rebellion, and your repeated declarations over the dead body of the martyred President, that your policy would make treason "odious," and that you would be faithful to the loyal men, North and South, who had saved the Republic; that you would endeavor to carry out the principles which will make Lincoln's Administration illustrious to all time.

I will do you the justice to say that I believe, if, while you were addressing the Illinois delegation who waited on you and tendered you the same support they had given their own great statesman—if at that moment, when your heart seemed full of loyalty and fidelity, and you told us that "the people must understand that treason is the blackest of all crimes, and will surely be punished," and that "when the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly, judicially, for we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State;" if at that time your future course could have been held up before you and your apostacy could have been foretold, you would have indignantly exclaimed:—"Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?"

You have betrayed the great Union party which elected Abraham Lincoln, which, as an incident of the election, placed you in the office of Vice President. You have deserted its principles, and are, to-day, in open, cordial communion with those who sought the overthrow of the republic; of those who, for four long years, made war upon our flag, and who crowned their long catalogue of crimes by the murder which placed you in the Executive chair.

You are to day persecuting and denouncing the life-long friends of Abraham Lincoln—those on whom his great arm leaned for support in the hour of supreme peril for the Union. You are denouncing and persecuting these friends of Mr. Lincoln for no offense but fidelity to the principles and party which you have deserted.

You have chosen as your friends and counsellors from the lately rebellious States, not the persecuted, abused, faithful, heroic Union men, but those whose hands are yet stained with the blood of loyal men. In the loyal States your supporters and counsellors are, to a great extent, those whose sympathies were ever with Rebels and traitors.

In your present position, and with such associates, it is natural you should hate those whose fidelity must be a constant reproach to you. You are persecuting in Illinois and elsewhere the old personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, at the instance of his life-long enemies.

Mr President, the American people, in their hour of bitterest anguish, when almost stupefied with grief over the murder of the noblest, grandest character which has adorned our history, heard your voice uttering bold, indignant, loyal, patriotic words, and they took you to their hearts and gave you their confidence. Where are you to-day? Who are your associates and advisers? What promise made over the dead body of Lincoln have you kept? What pledge then uttered have you not broken?

Sir, you are wielding immense power and patronage, but I tell you, not in anger, but in deepest sorrow, there are few names other than that of the Rebel chief, as yet in Fortress Monroe, so odious among loyal men and so popular among traitors as that of Andrew Johnson. With fidelity you would to-day have been the first of American statesmen; with fidelity on your part there would to day have been harmony in all departments of the Government, and peace and security throughout the Republic; with fidelity, it was yours to have saved the country. God and the people will prevent your treachery from destroying it.

I will not now contrast your policy with that of your illustrious predecessor, but I shall ask your attention to one point only. To the loyal black man and to the loyal white man of the South Mr. Lincoln promised protection and security. *He* kept his promise. When Rebel emissaries, such as you pardon and take to your confidence, proposed to him to return to slavery the black soldiers of the Union army, and thus win the masters they had fought, Mr. Lincoln indignantly replied, "Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity." How can you, Mr. President, occupy the Executive Mansion as the successor of Lincoln, how could you visit his grave, with the bloody outrages of Memphis and New Orleans unpunished? Do you remember that Mr. Lincoln said, "Negroes, like other people, act upon motives. If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; *and the promise being made, must be kept.*"

The nation promised the negro liberty and protection for helping it to put down the Rebellion. You have turned him over to his exasperated master, whom he helped to subdue. When did you punish a Rebel for the murder of a loyal negro? The Rebels are to-day your counsellors. They and the Copperheads constitute a large majority of those who call themselves your friends. They control your patronage.

Believing you are to-day exerting your vast power in the interest of the traitors and that your policy should be overthrown at the ballot-box, that the Republic, based on liberty and justice, may live, I retire from office that I may more freely and effectively aid in that overthrow.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, etc.,

ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

☞ AT TOWN HALL,

GERMANTOWN,

THIS EVENING,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER.

AND

CAPTAIN G. W. CURRY, of Delaware,

WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS.

Captain CURRY especially desires to talk to the WORKINGMEN, and they are invited to come in their might.

By order of Executive Committee Union League of Germantown.

1t ELLWOOD JOHNSON.

☞ HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1866.

ORDER No. 13.

I. Members will assemble promptly at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, to parade in the Fourth Congressional District, and participate in the meeting at Broad and Parish.

II. Torches must be returned forthwith.

BY ORDER OF

GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,

1t MARSHAL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

We have just received a new and well-selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which we will make to order at the most reasonable prices.

POLITICAL.

☞ **UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, }

9 18 18t

☞ **GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE**

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

AND

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICTS,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

GEARY, O'NEILL, AND NICHOLS.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION of the Union Republican Citizens of the Second Congressional and First Senatorial Districts, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, the Boys in Blue, Republican Invincibles, and other Clubs, postponed from SATURDAY last, will take place

Wednesday Evening, October 3.

ROUTE.

The line will form on Locust street, the right resting on Eighteenth street, and move at 8 o'clock precisely over the following route:—Up Eighteenth street to Race, thence to Twelfth, thence to Market, thence to Broad, thence to Pine, thence to Twenty first, thence to Fitzwater, thence to Thirteenth, thence to Federal, thence to Seventh, thence to Reed, thence to Moyamensing avenue, thence to Christian thence to Ninth, thence to Market, and dismiss.

WILLIAM J. OVENS, Chief Marshal.

AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHAL.

Joseph Barlow,	Joseph Campbell,
Jesse Tittermary,	Henry I. Mointire,
Robert G. Pidgeon,	James S. Thompson,
Kennedy McCaw,	Charles C. Overbeck.
George Austin,	

10 1 3t

☞ EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE

DISTRICT.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE,

JOHN M. POMEROY.

10 1 7t

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

9 29 8t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.

Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

POLITICAL.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

TO BE HELD AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

FOR THE FOLLOWING EVENINGS, VIZ.:—

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League,

Are respectfully invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

An Address will be delivered by

HON. DAVID PAUL BROWN.

AND THE

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN,

OF LOUISIANA,

WILL RECITE AN ORIGINAL POEM.

ALSO, ON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

Addresses will be delivered by

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN

AND THE

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

ALSO, ON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5,

An Address will be delivered by the

HON. HORACE GREELEY,

AND

CLINTON LLOYD, ESQ.,

Of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

LADIES are especially invited to be present upon each occasion.

Tickets of admission for each evening will be issued at the LEAGUE HOUSE on the MORNING of the respective days of each address.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 10 1 5t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

Ready-Made Clothing for Men.
Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys.

POLITICAL.

☞ **FREEMEN**

TO THE FRONT!!

The Day that Decides the Future is at Hand!

The Crisis is Upon Us!

The Second Tuesday of October Will Settle the Destiny of the Nation!

SHALL LIBERTY BE LOST

AND THE

SWAY OF A DICTATOR BEGIN?

Or shall the Republic be saved, and the RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY TO RULE be perpetuated? This is the VITAL ISSUE! Arise, Freemen! and prepare for the struggle. Gather in

MASS MEETING!

Friday Evening, October 5,

AT THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

COME ALL TRUE MEN AND HEAR

GOVERNOR CURTIN,
GENERAL GEARY,
HON. CHARLES GIBBONS,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
HON. CALEB N. TAYLOR,
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
HON. A. G. CATTELL,
HON. SIMON CAMERON,
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL,
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
HON. WAYNE McVEIGH,
HON. LOUIS W. HALL,
HON. LEWIS PARKER, Maine,
WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.,
DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq.,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq.,
MAJOR CALHOUN,
GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN,
GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.,
GENERAL GEORGE ROBESON.

Leave your labor early, and devote yourselves to your Country! Come from your Workshops! Come in Battalions! Come with Banners! With stouts hearts and determined will! Let every Ward, every Club, every Organization, muster in its strength, and join the Grand Demonstration of Patriots, who are resolved that "the Government of the People, by the People, and for the People, shall not Perish from the Earth!"

SOLDIERS! SAILORS! Shall the Rebel hordes you subdued be suffered to again mount to Power, and Rule you? Will you allow Treachery in high places to undo all your glorious work? Shall the holy sacrifice of over 300 000 lives of your heroic comrades be forgotten? Have the noble Dead, indeed died in Vain? AMERICANS! Now, as ever, the cause of Freedom and Self-government rests on the Intelligence, the Patriotism, and the Courage of the People! Are you ready for the Struggle? Maine has fired the first gun! Let the Keystone emulate the Star of the East! Let us roll up a grand majority for

GEARY AND CONGRESS!

THE PRESIDENT,

Blind to facts, infatuated, and wickedly advised, disputes the

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CONGRESS.

The repeated arguments and appeals of the people, and their representatives are wantonly disregarded.

VAST MAJORITIES

Will penetrate the circle which surrounds the Chief Magistrate, and convince even him and his bad advisers that the people will never suffer

REBELS TO RULE PATRIOTS.

A grand victory at the polls will arrest the usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER!

Let us sustain our true Representatives by re-echoing that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States; all alike entitled to "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness;" that ONE REBEL AT THE SOUTH shall not be EQUAL TO TWO LOYAL MEN AT THE NORTH; that no officer, civil or military, who has violated his oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, shall again hold office under that Constitution unless specially allowed so to do by Congress, the law-making power of the country; that the loyal war debt is forever sacred; that our pensioned widows and orphans never shall be forgotten; and that never shall the debt contracted by the Rebels for the murder of our sons and brothers be paid by a loyal people.

PENSIONS TO UNION SOLDIERS MUST AND SHALL BE PAID.

REMEMBER! GENERAL GRANT HAS SAID:—"To ask any soldier to vote for such a man (CHESTER CLYMER), or at one time known disloyalty, against another who has served four years in the Union Army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, is a GROSS INSULT."

The Land of Penn is in Earnest.

"Over thy crags, Alleghany, a blast has been blown,
Down thy tide, Susquehanna, the thunder has gone,
From the Delaware's marge to the Lake of the West,
Wherever the foot of the freeman hath pressed,
The voice of the people—uprisen—awake—
Pennsylvania's watchword with Freedom at stake
Thrilling up from each Valley—hurry down from each height,
Our Country and Liberty! God for the Right."

The Grand Old State looks to her Metropolis! We are ready! Fall in! March! Double quick! Charge on your old adversaries! Rout and ruin them forever! Charge! and save the Union! Save Liberty from the throttling grasp of the foe! Save your priceless heritage! Vindicate to the world the common sense of the American People, by securing for yourselves and for posterity the unimpaired RIGHT of the

[10 2 4t

MAJORITY TO GOVERN.

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 12 1m

POLITICAL.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of

DAVID PAUL BROWN, ESQ.,

That gentleman will be unable to address his fellow-citizens

THIS EVENING,

AS ANNOUNCED.

The Committee have effected an arrangement with

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER,

Who will address his fellow-citizens at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT, instead of the first-mentioned gentleman.

Tickets already issued will be received as if no change had occurred. It

☞ UNION MASS MEETING.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

GEARY, GIBBONS, AND VICTORY!

A Meeting of the Friends of the Union, and of the Union Republican Candidates of the First Congressional District, will be held

At the Corner of Moyamensing Avenue and Washington Avenue,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

To take measures for Universal Liberty, and the future

SECURITY OF THE UNION.

All friends of Freedom opposed to TRAITORS, whether to their country, like DAVIS and LEE, or to THEIR PARTY, like JOHNSON, and who are determined that none but

Loyal Men Shall Hereafter Rule the Country,

Are invited to attend.

The following eloquent Speakers will address the meeting:—

Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.,
Colonel THOMAS FITZGERALD
General JOSHUA T. OWEN,
LEMUEL REEVES, Esq.,
AND OTHERS.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

ROBERT T. GILL,

10 1 2t Chairman of Com. on Town Meetings.

☞ ATTENTION,

EIGHTH WARD.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD WILL ASSEMBLE

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3,

At seven o'clock, at Broad and Locust streets, to join in

THE GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE

Postponed from Saturday Evening last, in the Second Congressional and First Senatorial District.

Citizens having horses are invited to parade mounted.

By order of the Committee on Arrangements.

JOHN C. MARTIN, President.

CLAYTON McMICHAEL, Secretary. 10 1 3t

☞ FOURTH WARD.—JEFFERSON CORNET BAND please take notice.—The Union Republicans of the Fourth Ward will meet at the house of Adam Babser No. 712 PASSYUNK Road on TOMORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the Torchlight Procession of the First Senatorial and Second Congressional Districts. By order of

1t* THOMAS M. McKEEVER, Marshal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Heroic Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous, and Tragical. There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance and poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun the pathos, of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout bivouac siege and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit and authentic history are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

It is work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous, romantic, and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month clear of all expenses. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.

Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
9 29 1m* No. 707 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

HERKNESS' BAZAAR,
NINTH and SANSOM Streets.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES
On Wednesday Morning, October 3,
At 10 o'clock, at the Bazaar, will be sold
FOUR VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES.
A beautiful two-seated no-top carriage, by Rogers; Single and Double Harness, Covers, etc.
One original share of Stock and one Stall in Point Breeze Park.
The property of Colonel Charles T. Mathews.
Particulars in hand-bills at the Bazaar.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
9 29 4t Auctioneer.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Maryland.

From the Tribune.

The election in this State will occur on the 6th of November, when will be chosen five members of Congress, a Controller of the Treasury, and members of Legislature to elect a United States Senator to succeed John A. J. Cresswell. We give the present tickets for Congress, with the district votes of 1864; renominations italicized:—

Rep. Union. Vote, 1864.		*Democratic. Vote, 1864.*	
1. Col. S. A. Graham	6,845	*Hiram McCullough*	9,677
2. *J. L. Thomas, Jr.*	9,541	Stevenson Archer	4,192
3. J. J. Stewart	9,312	*C. E. Phelps*	1,758
4. *Francis Thomas*	11,880	Col. W. P. Maulsby	7,551
5. Wm. J. Albert	3,329	Montgomery Blair	8,839

Independent Candidate in the 5th Dis., Gen. T. F. Bowie.

The First or Eastern Shore District is now held by the Hon. Hiram McCullough, whose majority of over 3600 is strong enough to re-elect him. John L. Thomas, Jr., who represents the Second District, was for several years United States Attorney for Baltimore, and in the Convention to amend the State Convention was an urgent advocate of uncompensated emancipation. He is an industrious party leader, and will carry his district. His opponent, Archer, has always been in sympathy with the Rebels; but backed by Collector Webster and the office-holders appointed by the President, threatens to increase the Rebel poll of 1864.

Joseph J. Stewart, the Union candidate in the district formerly represented by the lamented Henry Winter Davis, was a believer in Douglas's doctrine, before the war, but at the time of his nomination was removed from the office of Assessor because of hostility to the President's policy. His opponent, Colonel Phelps, who now represents the district, served with credit during the war, and was accounted a radical. In Congress he voted for the appointment of a Reconstruction Committee, and in favor of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the Constitutional amendment. But he has since denounced these measures, and accepted the nomination of the Rebel-conservative party, with a view of dividing the Union vote, which is in a majority of nearly 8000. The Fourth District has an able and fearless representative in ex-Governor Francis Thomas, who will undoubtedly be re-elected. In the Fifth District—the political Egypt of Maryland—the Democrats have a majority of more than 5000, which the nomination of Mr. Montgomery Blair will, if possible, destroy. The ultra Democrats declare they will not fuse with the conservatives, and already General Thomas F. Bowie has been put forth as an independent candidate. It is not yet definitely understood that Benjamin G. Harris, the most popular candidate among the Maryland Rebels, has ceased to be a competitor. Mr. Blair's opponent, William J. Albert, is a sincere and earnest radical, who possesses wealth, reputation, and local popularity. For the State Controllership the candidates are Colonel Bruce, an ultra radical, who distinguished himself in several battles under Grant, and Colonel Leonard, who commanded Home Guards, and threw down his bloodless sword in disgust when President Lincoln decreed emancipation.

In 1864 the vote of Maryland for President stood 40,156 for Lincoln, and 32,739 for McClellan; and in the same year the majority in favor of the new Constitution was but 475 in a whole vote of 59,873. In 1860 the entire vote for President was 92,142; the Democratic majority 87,554. Taking the latter figures as an estimate of the full vote of the State, both loyal and disloyal, a clear Rebel majority is reckoned by the friends of Swann and Blair, in case the registry law, disfranchising Rebels, can be effectually disregarded at the polls. Governor Swann, in order to gain a seat in the U. S. Senate, has, without scruple, advised the Rebels to perjure themselves by taking the registry oath, which, in common with Reverdy Johnson and Montgomery Blair, he pronounces unconstitutional. The registry lists, however, must pass the inspection of judges sworn to exclude disloyalists; and though thousands of names have been added this year, the Rebels seem to be slow in following the pernicious counsel of the Governor of the State. Of the ten thousand added to the register in Baltimore, it is calculated that one-half are returned Union soldiers and voters who neglected to register themselves at the previous election.

The Union men of Maryland have everything at stake in the contest this fall, and have entered the canvass with determined and unsparing effort. Should they lose, the State will be recommitted to Rebel rule, and the good work of the past four years will, as secessionists openly assert, be revolutionized. The prospect of such a result, aided by the perfidy of Swann and Blair, is a spur to renewed zeal; and though the true men of Maryland have to contend against the worst influences that can be brought to bear upon a people, they show a will and earnestness that cannot be finally overcome.

The Penalties of Rebellion.

From the World.

We thought it was only Mr. Johnson who used the stultifying argument that the Rebel States should have a voice in determining the penalties of Rebellion, as it a criminal at the bar should also be a member of the jury.—*Tribune.*

The short sentence here cited contains, as in a nutshell, the seminal fallacy by which the Republican party is misled. In bestowing some care on its refutation, we do not expect to convince zealots who, having determined, from partisan motives, to reduce the representation of the South, seek only pretexts and care nothing for reasons. The deprivation of the South of a part of the representatives to which the Constitution entitles it, is presented in the light of a judicial process for punishing the crime of Rebellion. Congress is likened to a jury sitting on the trial, and the *Tribune* scoffs at the idea of the South, which it calls "a criminal at the bar," having a voice in the verdict. It is this favorite idea of the Republican party, that Congress is engaged in the administration of criminal justice, which we expect to explode as an argument, however invulnerable it may be as a prejudice.

Before probing its merits, we will first expose some of its self-contradictions. If the curtailment of Southern representation is a penalty for rebellion, why is it to be inflicted on Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, States with a large negro population, which did not rebel? Leaving the Republicans to answer this question as they can, we hasten to point out a troublesome dilemma in which they are placed by their favorite idea of a criminal process against the Southern States. The criminal parties, they say, must not sit on the jury to give a verdict in their own case. Now, as it is not Congress, but the State Legislatures, that ratify or reject Constitutional amendments, this idea of excluding the Southern States from the jury, carried to its logical consequences, must forbid them any voice in the ratification. And yet they are called on to ratify.

Here, then, is the dilemma:—Either the ratifications of the non-seceding States must be held sufficient, or else the idea of a criminal process must be given up. Congress, in this proceeding, merely acts the part of a prosecutor; the jury by which it is decided consists of the States. If it is a "stultifying absurdity" for the jury to be made up in part of the criminals on trial, Congress has stultified itself by submitting the penal amendment to the Southern States for ratification. What could be more stupidly self-stultifying than to say that the Southern States cannot participate in *proposing* an amendment in the same breath in which it is conceded that they have an equal voice in deciding whether it shall be adopted? How can they be, at the same moment, disqualified for the inferior function and capable of the superior?

But exposing an opponent's inconsistencies is a line of argumentation better fitted to confound than to convince. Quitting, therefore, this method of attack, we proceed to show that the disabilities sought to be inflicted on the South as penalties of rebellion contravene the established principles of penal justice. The most essential of these principles is, that parties and accusers shall not be judges, as the North assumes to be in judging and punishing the South. It may be replied that this idea would subvert criminal justice altogether, as the thief might use it as a plea against society, which is a judge in its own case in sending him to prison. This reply would be as sophistical as it is plausible. Society is not a judge in its own case in trying and punishing a thief. It makes the law declaring the penalty before the theft is committed, and when it cannot be known whom the law will affect. It appoints a public prosecutor, but it gives the accused the benefit of counsel of equal ability for his defense. Instead of allowing the accuser to appoint the jury, they are selected by lot, and not permitted to serve if they have previously formed an opinion of the case. To these precautions for preventing society from being a judge in its own case, is added the right of the prisoner to challenge as many of the jurymen as he pleases, if he thinks they have a bias against him. To crown all, the trial is under the direction of a judge whose tenure of office and mode of compensation are intended to render him as independent and impartial an umpire between society and criminals on trial, as he is between plaintiff and defendant in a civil suit. It is only in the most despotic Governments that society is a judge in its own case in the prosecution of criminals. The whole elaborate machinery of criminal jurisprudence in free governments is contrived for the express purpose of preventing a man's accusers, or any party interested against him, from being his judges. The law which ordains the penalty of his crime must have been enacted before the crime was committed, never afterwards, because an *ex post facto* law confounds judicial and legislative functions, and makes society a judge in its own case.

It is manifest, then, that the method adopted by the Republican party for "determining the penalties of rebellion," is in plain violation of every established principle of criminal justice. The law decreeing the penalty is *ex post facto;* the chief prosecutor is made the judge; and the accused, being excluded from Congress, are not permitted to be heard in their own defense. To be tried under an *ex post facto* law, judged by the accusers, and denied a hearing in defense, is a combination of all the tyranny which it is possible to practise under the forms of penal justice. Congress, the *Tribune* maintains, is to be regarded in the light of a jury engaged in trying the South for the crime of rebellion. But when before did a jury ever assume to direct a change in the law, and dictate a penalty which the law had not established? This "jury" insolently presumes to judge the law, and condemn the law, and to domineer over the law as it does over the accused. Or if we consider Congress in its proper light of a legislature, instead of a jury, it is itself in daring rebellion against the Constitution. The Constitution, in positive terms, forbids Congress to pass any *ex post facto* law; that is, any law prescribing a different or greater punishment for any crime than was in force at the time it was committed. But the present Congress not only defies and violates this prohibition, but insists on a penalty which is so extremely *ex post facto* that the Constitution itself must be altered before it can be inflicted.

The Constitution as it stands and the laws as they have been enacted provide sufficiently for the suppression of a rebellion when it is in progress, and for the punishment of traitors after its close. Congress, says the Constitution, may declare the punishment of treason; Congress *has* declared the punishment of treason, and prescribed the method of trial. All the participants in the late Rebellion, or as many of their leaders as the Government chose to proceed against, might have been tried, and, if convicted, sentenced to loss of property or to death. Instead of inflicting the legal penalties, the Government has chosen to remit them. Congress intended, or at least authorized this, by inserting in the law a provision that the President might, "by proclamation or otherwise," and on any conditions he judged proper, absolve the guilty by amnesty or pardon; which carries as complete an exemption from all future penalties or molestation as an acquittal by a jury. The President can neither revoke a pardon once given, nor can Congress by new laws ordain other penalties for a crime subsequent to its commission. The Government, therefore, has exhausted its penal authority in reference to the late Rebellion, except in relation to the very few unpardoned Rebels.

This abstinence from enforcing the legal penalties of treason is frequently urged in the Republican journals as an argument for the fairness and propriety of the *ex post facto* penalties now sought to be inflicted. Besides the fatal objections to this kind of offset founded on the principles of criminal justice, and the prohibitions of the Constitution, it is repugnant to natural equity in blending the innocent and the guilty in the same undistinguishing punishment. At least half of the Southern whites were inveigled into the Rebellion by the lies or forced into it by the threats of the secession leaders. After all the agonies and losses they have suffered there is no fairness in punishing them further for crimes not their own—crimes of which they were not the perpetrators but the victims.

The Constitutional Amendment and the Suffrage Question.

From the Times.

The Albany *Evening Journal* continues to insist that the adoption of the Constitutional amendment will close the question of reconstruction, and that further conditions of admission will not be imposed upon the Southern States. This may be so—we trust it is. But as it is mainly a matter of opinion, dependent upon the future action of Congress, we do not care to discuss it further. All we have said on the subject has been that Congress is not pledged, by any direct action of its own, to the admission of the Southern States upon the adoption of the amendment; that, on the contrary, it rejected a bill intended thus to pledge it; and that some of its prominent leaders have already declared their purpose to insist upon further conditions, and especially upon negro suffrage, as essential to admission.

The *Journal* insists that the people will demand immediate restoration of the Union by the admission of the Southern States, upon the adoption of the amendment. We think so too, and we hope this demand will not be thwarted or evaded by the advocates of more stringent and less reasonable measures.

We hold, in common with the *Journal*, that the suffrage question belongs exclusively to the States, and that Congress has no right to compel any State to allow negroes, aliens, or any other class of its inhabitants to vote. This is among the powers expressly reserved to the States by the Constitution; and if that instrument is still the supreme law of the land, Congress has no right to override or overrule this provision. The suffrage question must be left to State regulation.

Our own opinion is that the Southern States, if left to the free operation of the influences which always control political results, will themselves extend the suffrage to their colored population. It will become their interest to do so—indeed, it will very speedily become necessary to their peace and to the preservation of those friendly relations between the two races upon which the welfare of both must hereafter depend. While slavery existed peace was maintained by force. The negroes had no rights, no place in Southern society, no consideration or influence whatever. This is all changed. They are no longer chattels—they are persons. They have rights, and those rights must and will be recognized and protected. They have all the rights of free men—the right to sue and be sued—the right to earn and receive wages, to make contracts, to hold real estate, to hold meetings, to discuss public questions, to bear arms, to petition for a redress of grievances. The enjoyment and exercise of these rights gives them power—makes them important elements of civil and political society; and just as fast as they become qualified for the exercise of political power, they will find or force their admission to it.

Few persons, we presume, [illegible] end that the great mass of the negroes of the South are now competent to vote with a wise and considerate regard for the public good. Some of them are, but the number is comparatively small. As they become used to taking care of themselves—as they become thrifty, intelligent, and conscious of their new responsibilities, they ought to be and will be admitted to the exercise of political power—for all classes of the Southern people will be equally interested in this result.

Besides this general cause operating steadily to secure negro suffrage at the South, we shall soon have another. As soon as the Union is restored, and political activity renewed, the contending parties in the South will need and seek the negro vote—just as they seek the foreign vote in the North. This is always a powerful motive for the extension of the suffrage. No prejudice can stand against it, and it often overrides the soundest and most weighty arguments. We have the germ of such parties already existing in the South. Just as soon as pressure from without can be removed, and the South can be left free to canvass its own interests, and to act from its own impulses, we shall see in every State rival parties contending for power—the party of progress struggling with the party of reaction—a party for home manufactures and a party for free trade—a party for internal improvements and a party against them; all the elements of sharp party divisions exist in the Southern States, and will be rapidly developed into full activity just so soon as they are left free to attend to their home affairs. And we shall then find the negro playing just as important a part in the politics of the Southern States as the immigrant now plays in the Northern, and with substantially the same results.

The extirpation of slavery has struck a death-blow at the mere prejudice, based on race or color, which has hitherto excluded the negro from political and civil rights. It may not die instantly, but it will very speedily lose its commanding power, and yield, like all other mere prejudices, to the force of reason and the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. The colored race may not be at once admitted to the right of suffrage, but it will not be, as it has been hitherto, solely or mainly on account of its race or color, but because slavery, and the prejudices which had their root in slavery, have deprived that race of the means and opportunities of becoming qualified for the exercise of political power. When that obstacle is removed, its admission will be prompt and easy.

Our Foreign Relations and Our Financial System.

From the Herald.

We have the information from Washington that the official statement of the public debt will be issued on the 5th of October, that it will show a considerable reduction of the debt, and that the coin balance has increased to the same extent that it did during August, namely, about fifteen millions. Other facts are also mentioned, showing a healthy condition of the Treasury, and that, all things considered, we are getting along under Mr. McCulloch's financial tactics as well as could be expected. According to his monthly report of September, there was a net reduction of the public debt for the month of August last of $37,416,108, a reduction since the 1st of June last of $74,695,199, and since August, 1865, when the debt had reached its highest, there has been a total reduction of $161,576,108. At the rate of the last three months it is estimated that the whole debt can be paid off in nine years, and that at the average of the past year it can be settled in sixteen years.

It is thus apparent that with the continuance of peace our national debt, which, at the close of the war, was accepted as a burden that would rest upon the shoulders of the people for perhaps a hundred years to come, may be removed without any extraordinary efforts within the next ten years. But here the question recurs, if this thing may be achieved under the present loose and makeshift management of our national finances, and under our present heavy and wasteful system of internal taxations and tax collections, could not the same result, under some easy reforms, be reached as soon, while lightening at the same time our general schedule of taxations, internal and external? It is to the solution of this question that we would now invite the special attention of President Johnson. He has it now within his power, by carefully digested measures of reform and retrenchment in expenditures and in taxes and in the management of the national Treasury, to open the way for the payment of our national debt within fifteen years, with a reduction of our taxes as we go on, beginning say at twenty per cent., and still cutting them down from year to year till they reach the standard of a peace establishment, relieved of debt, interest, and principal.

Something is due to that great body of the people who have borne the immediate burdens of the war, and the lessening of their present taxations, especially on the necessaries of life, may be profitably undertaken, even in view of some extension of the time when, from the present rate of the quarterly or yearly surplus of the Treasury, the whole burden of our national debt will be removed. In this view a reconstruction bill reported from the Committee of Fifteen at the last session of Congress, giving to the lately rebellious States a margin of ten years for the payment of their proportion of this debt, would be a good thing; for in operating to the rapid development of the industry and commercial products of the South, this measure would in every way operate to strengthen the hands of the North and to increase the resources of the Treasury. This bill, as a part of the reconstruction plan of Congress, should not be overlooked by the South. Let them come in at once under the amendment, and they will get their ten years' credit; for this Congress, after proposing this inducement, cannot safely deny it.

But leaving the reconstruction plan of Congress to take its course, we would urge upon President Johnson the financial reforms and retrenchments suggested as affording him a broad field for the greatest results to his Administration and the country. We have from time to time indicated some of the specific measures of reform called for, including the saving of the item of twenty-five or thirty millions now absorbed in the perquisites of the national banks. Then, again, the boundless resources of the Government mineral lands of our new States and Territories from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, in some way, not to the prejudice of miners and settlers, but to their advantage, might be made to relieve materially the burden of taxes of every taxpayer in the land. In all these suggestions there is a field for such an executive message to Congress in December as will electrify the country with a new inspiration of confidence in President Johnson.

Equally inviting and not less to the credit and glory of his Administration, is the policy suggested in the present state of things touching our relations with England, France, and Spain, Mexico, and the South American States; indemnities for Anglo-Rebel spoliation on our commerce during our late civil war, the Monroe doctrine, in its broad and comprehensive application; a stable republican Government for Mexico, with the assistance of the United States; a system looking to the enlargement of our commercial exchanges everywhere, and especially with the independent States of this continent, are subjects which may well command the prompt and earnest attention of President Johnson, as among the practical measures of his foreign policy. In the broad, inviting fields of our financial system, and our foreign affairs, he may not only recover the ground he has lost in his conflict with Congress on Southern restoration, but make his administration one of the most successful and popular since the time of Andrew Jackson.

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IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No 103 N. EIGHTH Street.
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.
A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNYS,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLAQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH,	BLACK THREAD,
REAL BLONDE,	HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,
Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,
WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.
First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29 6tuth

ARE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
OPENING OF
FALL GOODS.
PIMS' IRISH POPLINS.
PIMS' PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [4 12tuthrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock o
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 29§

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment o SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufactu and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 138 EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.
PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29§

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases presuming and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him, for consultation, free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine Streets. 8 14 6m

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
8 16§ Three doors above Walnut.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire to call promptly.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

PHILADELPHIA. 9 24 15t

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewelers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the second National Bank.
WILLIAM IRVIEN,
Of Myers & Irvien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 12 4

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS

9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

10 2 5p

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold.

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m]

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 9 12 2m

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP.

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

SHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the Nineteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.

The qualified voters of the Eighth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.

The qualified voters of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resigned.

The qualified electors of the Third Election Division, Twenty-third Ward, will jointly elect two persons to serve as School Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Byberry, are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.

The qualified electors of the Fourth Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions of said ward, are to elect four persons for Directors of Public Schools two of them for three years one for two years, and one of them for one year.

And the qualified electors of the Ninth Division of said ward, are to elect but one School Director for three years.

The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the S. W. corner of Gerhard and Race streets.

The place of voting in the Fourth Division Fourteenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall, N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1873 North street.

The place of voting in the Eleventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, has been changed to the house of Zephiah H. Munn, N. E. corner of Francis and Shirley streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Twentieth Ward, will be at the S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.

The Polls will be open at 7 o'clock A. M and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, September 20, A. D. 1866. 9 28 9t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Approve Certain Contracts for the Erection of School Buildings and the Sureties Thereof.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the contracts made by the Controllers of Public Schools for the erection of school buildings, according to specifications to said contracts respectively annexed, all of said contracts having been executed by the Mayor of the city as the party of the first part, and by the contractors respectively as the parties of the second part, and that the sureties of said contractor, respectively are and the same are hereby severally approved and confirmed, as follows, to wit:—

1 Contract dated the fourteenth day of September, 1866, for the erection of School Building at the southeast corner of Ninth and Parker streets, for the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, by Jacob Wireman and George Barnard, contractors, and James Durnell and Jacob Frees, as the sureties of said contractors

2 Contract dated the fourteenth day of September, 1866, for the erection of school building on the southside of Morris street east of Second, in the First Ward for the sum of fourteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, by Jacob Wireman and George Barnard, contractors, and James Durnell and Jacob Frees, as the sureties of said contractors.

3 Contract dated the twenty-fourth of July, 1866, for the erection of a School Building at northwest corner of Sixth and Coates streets, in the Thirteenth Ward, for the sum of forty four thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, by Walton and Davis, contractors, and Charles Hardt and William J. Thomson as the sureties of said contractors.

4 Contract dated the eleventh day of September, 1866, for the erection of a School Building at the Falls of Schuylkill, for the sum of ten thousand two hundred and seven dollars, by Charles Miller, contractor, and Joseph Ladley and William Barnes as the sureties of said contractor.

5. Contract for additions to the Irving School Building at Bridesburg, dated the sixth day of September, 1866, for the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars, by Charles Fay, contractor, and Michael Sullivan and John McFadden, as the sureties of said contractor

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Regulating the Manner of Entering and Passing Over Certain Streets in the City of Philadelphia

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That in all streets, lanes, and alleys in the city of Philadelphia, where the carriway is less than twelve feet in width, all manner of vehicles using said streets, lanes, and alleys shall use, enter, or pass over the same as follows, and not otherwise—that is to say:—Those streets, lanes, and alleys running north and south, the entrance of vehicles shall exclusively be to the south, and those running east and west, the entrance shall be exclusively to the west; provided, That the provisions of this ordinance shall not extend to such streets, lanes, and alleys as have but one outlet.

Section 2. All persons violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of five dollars, to be recovered as fines and penalties now imposed by the city of Philadelphia are now recoverable by law.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Superintendent of the Girard Estate for the Purposes Therein Mentioned.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars and two cents (6224 02) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Superintendent of the Girard Estate, being amount received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as damages in constructing a railroad through the Girard Estate in the First and Twenty-sixth Wards

Section 2 To invest the same for the use of the Residuary fund in the six per cent. loan of the city of Philadelphia

Section 3. Warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Superintendent of the Girard Estate, in accordance with existing ordinances

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Supplementary to an Ordinance regulating the Salaries of the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the first day of October, 1866, the annual salary of the Assistant Engineers of the First and Second Fire Divisions shall be each six hundred dollars

Section 2. That the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to provide for the increase made by the first section of this ordinance for the balance of the year 1866, and that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall draw the warrants for the same in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Commissioner of City Property, Relative to the New Court House.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Commissioner of City Property, under the supervision of the Committee on City Property, is hereby authorized and directed to put into the new Court House, now being erected, the necessary gas pipes for the adequate lighting of the building; also to construct a drain to lead from the cellar of said building to such other drain or culvert as the Chief Engineer and Surveyor may deem best: Provided the cost of putting in and material for said drain and gas pipes shall not exceed eight hundred dollars; and provided the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder.

Warrants therefor shall be drawn under the ordinance approved December 20, 1865, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the erection of a new Court House on Independence Square, south of Chesnut street.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Samuel Peak, Supervisor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Robert H. Beatty and Richard Peltz are hereby approved as the sureties of Samuel Peak, supervisor of the First Ward, and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare bonds with warrants of attorney for said parties to execute, and to have judgments entered thereon.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Release a Certain Property of Benjamin H. Brown and George Woelpper from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and forever discharge from the lien and operation of the judgment entered on the official bond of Henry P. M. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, (D. C. D. S. B., March Term, 1866 No 236), the following described lot or piece of ground of Benjamin H. Brown and George Woelpper, that is to say,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Thirteenth street, at the distance of one hundred and nineteen feet southward from the south side of Oxford street, in the Twentieth Ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Thirteenth street seventeen feet, and extending in length or depth parallel one hundred and eighteen feet to Camac street: Provided, That the said Benjamin H. Brown and George Woelpper shall pay to the City Solicitor, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars, to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this resolution.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for Copying the Indices of the District Court.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three thousand nine hundred and seventy seven dollars and eighty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay for copying indices of the District Court from May 26th, 1855, to March 5th, 1860, and from March 5th, 1860, to March 5th, 1866, and the warrants shall be drawn by the City Solicitor in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Increase the Income of the Girard Estates.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Agent of the Girard Estates is hereby authorized, under the supervision of the Committee on the Girard Estates, to make such alterations of the premises situate No. 1107 Chesnut street as will adapt them for a store, and the sum of seventy-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary estate of Stephen Girard to carry out the purposes of this ordinance; the warrants therefor to be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to make an Appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1866" approved December 26, 1865.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the last or sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to item 102 Sheriff's costs in an ordinance to make an appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1866, approved December 26, 1865.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Suspending Certain Fire Companies.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the South Penn Hose Company and the Lafayette Hose Company be suspended for the space of one month, dating from the sixth day of July, 1865. That the Niagara Hose Company be suspended for the space of one month, dating from the twelfth day of July, 1866 and that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be instructed to withhold one month's appropriation from each of the above named companies

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Enter Satisfaction upon the Official Bond of H. P. M. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, for the year 1864

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Solicitor be and is hereby directed to enter satisfaction upon the official bond of H. P. M. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, for the year 1864 (D. C. D. S. B., March Term, 1864, No. 42): Provided the City Controller shall first certify that his accounts are correct, and there is no default.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 2 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 6ip PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 8 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

B. RAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia

where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street Philadelphia.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING

FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH and WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!

PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES

CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST

SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

OFFERS FOR SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards

Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards 4-4, 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.

Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to S. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery here Prince enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without in jury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mwf3p6 No. 510 RACE Street

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),

Also known as the

STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to

DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH

every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 26 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 742 BROADWAY New York.
No. 156 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,

Send for Pamphlet. 9 5

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

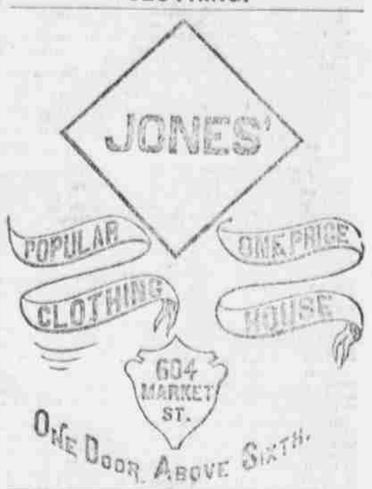
1 24 wfm6 No. 730 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·60, $1·75.

H. DIXON

4 18 wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

CLOTHING.



BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ADRON, THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, October 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the city of Baltimore, the BUILDING, FIXTURES, AND APPURTENANCES, known as Hicks United States General Hospital, together with the

PICKET FENCE

enclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
9 24 t10 3 Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.

There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred barrels (2800) of powder, composed of cannon and mortar powders.

The powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Governments funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,
9 25 tuths t10 13 Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred (2800) barrels of powder, composed of Cannon and Mortar Powders.

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Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the Powder is not in barrels

H. A. WISE,
9 22 stuth11t Chief of Bureau.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 265 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULKE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 300 tons each; two years old; length, 124 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.

Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in ship engine order.

For particulars apply to

W. B GALLAGHER,
No. 208 S. WHARVES; or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, October 6
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, October 10
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, October 13
"KANGAROO".....Wednesday, October 17

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold.....$80 | Steerage Currency.....$35
To London.....95 | To London.....40
To Paris.....105 | To Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $25. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent.

8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and Delaware Steam Propeller Company. Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

8 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 81 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Orders for subscriptions to the Italian Opera which is to commence on the 15th instant may be deposited with Mr. George Hood, at the box office of the Academy. The regular subscription books will be opened at Trumpler's, on Monday next.

MR. OWENS AS "SOLON SHINGLE."—The New Chesnut Street Theatre was packed from floor to roof last night to witness Mr. Owens' acting in his most famous character. The audience was a fashionable and critical one, and the applause was given sparingly, but with excellent taste. The assumption of the eccentric, nonchalant, exceedingly droll, and peculiarly American character of "Uncle Solon Shingle," by Mr. Owens, is certainly a splendid achievement, and the performance of the part last night was a great success.

Mr. Owens lived for more than an hour the character he assumed, and even in the most trivial by play he was wholly and completely Uncle Solon Shingle. There was once a very pretty American play called the *People's Lawyer*, in which the character of "Solon Shingle," a comical old farmer appeared. Mr. Owens has given this play to a dramatist, who has destroyed the original plot and improved and extended the part of "Solon Shingle."

The play as presented by Mr. Owens last night was one of the weakest specimens of dramatic construction we have ever seen—in a word, it is just what it is called. *Uncle Solon Shingle*, made up of *The People's Lawyer*. This may be excusable in Mr. Owens, who has identified himself with the character to such an extent as to make it the chief *role* of a very limited *repertoire*. Solon Shingle will appear as "John E. Owens" again this evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham plays "Dr. Savage" to-night in his best work, *Playing with Fire*. This will be the last opportunity of witnessing this sparkling new comedy.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The "Benoiton Family" held a brilliant reception last evening, and everything passed off smoothly. To night another reception will be given. Society generally invited.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Proctor will introduce the great "Jibbenainosay" again this evening. He is a magnificent animal, and will prove a taking card for a week at least.

MUSICAL FUND HALL—MAX STRAKOSCH'S CONCERTS.—The first grand concerts of the season are announced to take place at the Musical Fund Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week. They are to be given by the troupe of musical artists now travelling through the States under the management of MAX STRAKOSCH. All but one are strangers in Philadelphia, and this one is the favorite basso Karl Formes, whose name is a tower of strength. A fine pianist, Herr Boekelman, and the violinist, P. John Prume, are the instrumentalists of the troupe, and are very warmly commended by those who have heard them. The new vocalists are Mad'lle Mathilde Piodowska, from La Scala, a soprano; Mad'lle Frida de Gebele, a contralto; and a tenor, Limberti, all of whom are honored as artists of indisputable eminence. Strakosch has introduced many excellent vocalists to the American public, and his taste in making selections for a company is well established. The new comers will therefore be heard with attention, and may rely upon a cordial reception. Tickets can be secured without extra charge at Trumpler's music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

MRS. GEORGIA AND MISS CLARA COVERT made their *debut* in the musical world on the occasion of Mr Stuart Robson's benefit, Friday evening last. The delightful duet, "You Remember," was the piece selected. It was sung in beautiful style. Mrs Covert has a powerful contralto voice. Miss Clara has a sweet voice, but lacks strength. However, with cultivation it will attain power. We congratulate them on their first endeavor, and insure them success, should it be their intention to follow the boards. They looked charming.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Mr. Heller offers a remarkably attractive programme to-night, including the great "Mysterious Orange Tree," the Wood Minstrels, and the matchless pianoism. This is Heller's last week, unless he should be re-engaged next Saturday evening.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY still do *The Spectre's Frolic* to delighted audiences. It is an extremely funny performance. Dances, ballads, jokes and overtures, are added every evening. Something new each evening.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX are now on exhibition at National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth.

VALER'S MUSIC HALL in Vine street, below Eighth, is our *beau ideal* of a "Winter Garden." It is open every evening until 12 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Second Page.*]

A BREACH OF FAITH.—Two men, one drunk, the other sober, struck one of those mysteriously sudden friendships that generally augur mischief, yesterday afternoon, whilst in the Park. Laquire was the name of the sober one; the name of the other is not given. The drunken man, it is alleged, was induced by Laquire to retire into the bushes to sleep off the effects of his superabundant spirits. After being together some time the drunken man missed his pocket-book, containing all his earthly store of cash, and was mightily perplexed thereat. After an ineffectual search of some minutes, a brilliant idea struck him, knocking him almost sober, and he accused his friend (?) Laquire of having taken it. Officer Lamsback, who happened to be near by, heard the altercation, and took Laquire into custody.

When Lamsback took him he told Laquire he would look him up until he disgorged his plunder. He said with the most violent asseverations, and the bitterest and most awful oaths, that he would not and could not do so vile a thing. Cooling down, however, he at last asked if he would be left alone, in case he confessed where the pocket-book was. He then took Officer Lamsback into the bushes where the two had been, and taking off his boot and stocking, *a la* Major Andre, produced the pocket-book with all the money, which was restored to the rightful owner, who went off rejoicing, and pondering on the perils of new-made friendships. Laquire had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $800 to answer.

BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.—The immense crowd that assembled yesterday to witness the game for the championship of the United States, was so great that the players found it impossible to proceed with the game, and it was therefore declared off before the first inning was finished. The disorder that occurred on the grounds is supposed to have been created by the heavy betting of certain parties present.

A committee of members from the Atlantic and Athletic clubs held a conference meeting last night, when it was decided to play the first game for championship at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, on Monday week.

The Union Base Ball Club, of Washington, composed entirely of clerks in the employ of the Government, having sent a challenge to the Richmond Base Ball Club to play a match game, received the following reply:—

RICHMOND, September 22.—J. F. Dooley, Secretary Union Base Ball Club.—SIR:—Your communication of the 22st inst. is before me. I am instructed to state that the Richmond Ball Club does not desire, and will not play the Union Club a single game. We are not, nor do we expect to be members of the National Base Ball Convention. Our reason: We are Southerners. Hoping this may be satisfactory, I am,

J. V. BIDGOOD,
Secretary Richmond Base Ball Club.

IMPORTANT STAMP DUTIES.—The following regulations have just been promulgated by the Internal Revenue Department, to take effect on and after this date:—

"For and upon every can, bottle, or other single package containing meat, fish, shellfish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams or jellies contained therein, and packed or sealed, made, prepared, and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on and after the first day of October, 1866, when such can, bottle, or other single package with its contents shall not exceed two pounds weight, the sum of one cent. When such can, bottle, or single package, with its contents shall exceed two pounds in weight, for every additional or fractional part thereof, one cent."—See Internal Revenue Law, 1866, 526, 170.

A CASE OF BAD MEMORY.—This morning, as a police officer was walking his beat, he saw a wagon standing in Mad court, which runs from Fitzwater at Ninth street, with a couple of barrels of whisky in it. There was also in the wagon a man named Patrick Convery, who was wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. When awakened and asked what he was doing there, he did not know. When asked where the barrels came from, he did not know. In fact, he was utterly oblivious as to the manner in which they came into his possession. Deeming such sublime ignorance rather a suspicious circumstance, Patrick was arrested; and on his continuing to give the same statement as to how the whisky got into his possession, before Alderman Tittermary, he was committed to answer the charge of infringing the revenue laws. The barrels were both painted blue on the end.

A ROW IN A BEER SHOP.—Three men named Terence Mackin, H. Drevel, and Robert Topping, went into a lager beer saloon at Front and Girard avenue, and after drinking divers drinks got into a free fight. For a short time there was a lively skirmish, and windows, glasses, and furniture suffered severely in the melee. The noise naturally attracted the attention of the police, who rushed in and soon quelled the disturbance. Whilst the arrests were being made, Mackin it is alleged made an assault on one of the officers. They were all taken in charge, and had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held them in $500 bail to answer the charge of disorderly conduct, and Mackin for interfering with an officer.

A LITTLE WANDERER.—Cassy Sweitzer, a child about 12 years old, was picked up in the Park yesterday, whilst wandering about in a most disconsolate manner, and evidently in a most unhappy state of mind. She stated that she had been living with her parents in New Jersey, but that the other day they had beaten her and driven her out of their house, and she had wandered over the city seeking a home. She was taken in charge by the police authorities until the real facts of the case can be known.

GRAND RECEPTION OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF PITTSBURG.—The turn-out to receive the Eagle Fire Company of Pittsburg was a splendid affair, and participated in by a large proportion of the firemen of the city. It certainly was a splendid welcome. The Eagle sent on their "machine" last Saturday to this city, reaching here on Sunday morning.

It was housed and taken charge of by the West Philadelphia Fire Company.

There were forty companies signified their intention of participating in the reception of the "Eagle," but owing to some misapprehension but twenty turned out. The following is the route of the parade, James A. Hurley, Esq., officiating as Chief Marshall:—

The column formed on Market street, and move down Market to Thirtieth, down Thirtieth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Pine, up Pine to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Arch, up Arch to Eighteenth, up Eighteenth to Green, down Green to Sixth, down Sixth to Race, down Race to Front, and there dismiss.

The parade certainly shows the kind and friendly feeling of our fire companies for a sister company of another city.

ANNA E. DICKINSON AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The reputation of MISS ANNA E. Dickinson as the first female orator of the United States is now so fully established, that it would be idle for us to say anything in praise of her rhetorical abilities. But we will surely be pardoned for calling attention to the thorough earnestness and hearty sympathy with the oppressed of the nation which have ever characterized her efforts as a public lecturer. The cause of humanity and justice possesses no advocate of the sterner sex who is more outspoken in his sympathy for everything that partakes of the character of progress and true enlightenment.

On Thursday evening she delivers at the Academy of Music an entirely new lecture on "The Rejected Stone," not the rejected stone of slavery, on which Alexander H. Stephens harped so tediously during the halcyon days of the U. S. A., but the rejected stone of equal justice, which was rejected by the first builders, but is now become the corner-stone of the regenerated republic. Those who wish to hear her will do well to secure their tickets without delay.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.—Our old friend T. B. Pugh, who has been comfortably established at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets for so many years past that we had supposed him to be a veritable fixture in that locality, has at last been forced to make a temporary removal by reason of the progress of the improvements there. He is established for the time being in the rear of the *Bulletin* office, No. 609 Chesnut street, the entrance to which can be effected from either Chesnut or Jayne street. Here the lovers of light and entertaining reading, as well as those who are accustomed to indulge in the more substantial literature of the day, will find the complete and inexhaustible supply which always awaits them at the old stand.

THE BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.—We have been favored for the past few days with the most delightful weather. It remains to be seen what the effect of it will be upon the health of our city. The reports of the cholera for the two days ending noon yesterday, showed apparently a most alarming increase in the number of cases. There is an apparent explanation of this in the fact that the physicians are now more regular in their reports; but still the public are not apt to be perfectly satisfied by the explanation. It is to be hoped, with a continuation of the present clear weather we are now having, that the report of cases will grow beautifully less in numbers.

SNEAK THIEF.—Charles Senier went to No. 1121 Wister street, on the 18th of September last, and engaged board and lodging. At the time he engaged board he did not have any baggage, except a small parcel he carried in his hand. The day after, on the 19th, he left, and carried with him a bundle containing a pair of pants and a vest, valued at $26, belonging to Mr. J. Lehey, one of the boarders and also a fine shirt. Miss Kate Russell, who lives at the house, saw Senier on Ridge avenue, near Green, yesterday, and going to Alderman Massey's office, got a constable to arrest him. He had a hearing before the Alderman, who committed him to answer.

A YOUNG SCAMP MISSING.—Benjamin Graham, aged thirteen years, who has been living at No. 1635 Richard street, below Penn, has been missing since last Saturday evening. He is a slim-built fellow, and was working with Granville Haines, No. 1013 Market street. He had on a dark blue cloth cap, with eagle brass buttons, and two rows of narrow blue edgings on the lower edge of cap. He took with him two roundabouts, two pairs of pants, and one striped gingham shirt, and some smaller articles. Any information can be lodged with Chief Detective Benjamin Franklin.

THE CHOLERA AT BURLINGTON.—The cholera panic at Burlington, New Jersey, has about subsided. During the last five days of September there were eight deaths in all from the disease. With one exception, all of these were traceable to a specific cause in one particular locality. The Sanitary Committee went to work at once, and by their precautions have prevented the spread of the disease. We are assured that since Saturday no new case of the fatal scourge has made its appearance.

TURNED THEIR FLANK.—Two fast gentlemen, with fast horses, were driving very fast in the Park yesterday afternoon. Officer Lamsback called to them to "hold their horses," but they only went the faster. He then borrowed a horse from a friend, and starting after the racing gentlemen, made such rapid pursuit that he soon outflanked and captured them both, and taking them captive, he introduced them to Alderman Hutchinson, who fined them both for breach of ordinance.

A TILL-TAPPER.—James Nolan, it is alleged, undertook to raise the wind by tapping the till of a storekeeper at Nineteenth and Hamilton streets. James partly succeeded in his nefarious object, but only in the sense that the fellow in the story did when he took the Tartar prisoner. In fact, James was arrested at Nineteenth and Spring Garden streets, and after a short and spicy interview with Alderman Pancoast, he was held in $500 to answer.

GREAT INCREASE IN CASES OF CHOLERA.—Since noon of yesterday, there were 38 cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health. Owing to the great discrepancy of the number of deaths as reported to the Board of Health, and the number reported in the weekly bills of mortality, the publication of the number of deaths will not be made hereafter. There is apparently a great and alarming increase in the number of cases reported.

CHANGES AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—There has been extensive guillotining at the Custom House during the last day or two. It is reported that over a hundred changes and appointments have been made. Hon. Charles J. Carrington, it is reported, has been appointed Deputy Naval Officer. There is considerable wailing and gnashing of teeth, and also much of rejoicing among the "ins" and the "outs."

SUICIDE.—Thomas Read, a young man of 30 years, residing at Ninth and Federal streets, with his parents, committed suicide about 9 o'clock this morning, at his residence. He placed a pistol to his mouth and fired, the ball passing from his mouth into the head, and supposed to be lodged in the brain. No motive has been given for the terrible act. The Coroner has been summoned to hold an inquest.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—George Penn, who has been attached to the Police force of the Sixteenth District for some years, died this morning. He had been ailing for some time past, but continued in the faithful discharge of his duties almost up to the hour of his death.

ILLNESS OF DAVID PAUL BROWN, ESQ.—This gentleman was advertised to speak at the Academy of Music this evening, but owing to sudden indisposition he is unable to do so. Hon. M. Russell Thayer will address his friends and the public on the issues of the day instead. See notice elsewhere.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL ALEXANDER.—The funeral of Colonel Charles Alexander, the veteran Philadelphia publisher, will take place from his late residence, No. 1122 Wistar street, at three o'clock this afternoon.

SLIGHT FIRE.—There was a slight fire broke out this morning on board the barge *Ancient City*, lying at Marlborough street wharf, caused by a tar pot boiling over in the cabin. The whole loss will amount to about fifty dollars.

WE CALL the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Edwin Hall & Co., No. 28 S. Second street. The assortment embraces numerous varieties of silks, poplins, and shawls of the finest fabrics, and which were imported direct by Messrs. Hall & Co. Few dry goods houses in the city can compete in stock this season with that of the above enterprising firm; and we feel assured that a visit to their establishment will satisfy any of the truth of the above statement.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—

From foundation to ridge,
Our new, elegant bridge
Has at length been finished off quite;
There's a bridge, not so neat,
Lying out Market street,
But though rather rough to the sight,
A great merit, indeed,
Is that straight it does lead
To a spot prized by many hearts—
That Tower, the chief of Clothing Marts!

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public generally upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE RUSH TO THE CITY.—Now that most of our citizens have returned home, we would remind those of the masculine gender that the extensive and first-class Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co. have on hand a superior lot of Fall and Winter Clothing, which they are now selling at reduced prices. The styles are all new this season.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Under the Continental.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR and War of 1812.
Land Warrants wanted.
HEWES EMIG & CO.,
No. 50 South Third street,
Philadelphia.

IF YOU desire perfect Pictures of any kind, go to Leonard May's Gallery, at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you. Give him a call.

THE LATEST and most improved styles of Looking Glass and Picture Frames are made at Reimer's, Arch street, east of Seventh.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT Sts

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31 6

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

TRADE SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 4,
PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
WILL HOLD THEIR THIRD LARGE TRADE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR THE FALL OF 1866,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers,
9 28 5t No. 506 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21s

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale (to take place in the month of October) of valuable and rare works of art: Verdi Frato groups, from the Antique Italian marble parlor statuary; bronze classical subjects; elegant gilt Ormulu clocks; monumental and garden statuary, and many attractive gems in art of novel designs, the importation of Messrs. Vitti Brothers, and selected in Europe by one of the firm. This valuable collection will be the most complete ever offered in the United States since the great sale of works of art made by the old firm of Messrs. Vito Vitti & Sons in 1852, at the Alhambra Hall, New York. The date of the sale will be given in future advertisements, and special cards will be issued for the occasion. 9 20 thstu6

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF RICH SILVER PLATED WARE.
On Thursday Morning next,
October 4, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a magnificent assortment of rich silver-plated ware, embracing urns, tea sets, salvers, fruit sets and stands, wine stands, large and small casters, baskets and trays, ice and water pitchers, goblets, cups, syrup pitchers, spoon holders, oyster and soup tureens, cake baskets, fire trumpets, etc.

Also, spoons, forks, and ladles, a full assortment, all triple plate on fine nickel. These goods are warranted the best ever offered at public sale. 9 29 4t
Open for examination on Wednesday afternoon.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 5 No. 240 MARKET Street.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, AND NOTIONS, by Catalogue, upon a credit,
On Wednesday,
October 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and most desirable assortment of staple and fancy goods, suited to present sales.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Included in sale on Wednesday.
1000 dozen ladies' and gents' ⅜ and ½ linen cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, hem-stitched, plain and printed borders, a full line to finest numbers imported.

BLACK SILKS, ALPACAS, ETC. ETC.
Also, an invoice high lustre and superior quality black Gros de Rhine, 24x36 inch.
Also, an invoice black alpacas, etc., mohairs, from medium to finest qualities.
Also, balmoral skirts, dress goods, domestics, etc. etc.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, 300 cartons latest fall styles solid color and fancy Paris poult de soie bonnet and trimming ribbons.
Also, an invoice Paris artificial flowers.
Also, bonnet velvets, silk malines, etc. etc.
Also, 100 cases newest fall shape straw and felt hats.

750 DOZEN KID GLOVES.
Also, on Wednesday, 750 dozen superior kid gloves, stitched and plain, for best city retail trade.

1000 DOZEN IMPORTED CORSETS.
Also, 1000 dozen French mechanical whalebone corsets, comprising a full assortment of whalebone, Satteen, and Coutille corsets, worthy of particular attention.
Also, American whalebone and cane corsets.
Also, full lines of ladies' and misses' steel spring hoop skirts.

LADIES' AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
Also, ladies' linen and muslin waists, drawers chemises etc. Gents' linen bosom shirts, traveling shirts, shirts and drawers, suspenders, ties etc., etc.
300 LOTS WALLETS, BAGS, AND FANCY GOODS.
Also, 300 lots ladies' and gents' morocco wallets, traveling bags, memorandum books, cigar and match cases, new French brooches and sets, new style fancy buttons, fancy bead baskets, combs, brushes, toothbrushes, etc., etc., comprising a full and most desirable line of new Paris fancy goods, just landed.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

DISCHARGE OF ANTI-MY-POLICY MEN

Cholera at the Capital.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, October 2.

Another batch of employes have been discharged from the Washington Arsenal, making about eighty recently discharged.

The Board of Health report a cholera case in Washington, the party having contracted the disease in Richmond. He is recovering, however.

Instructions for the disposal of the public lands in Southern States for homestead settlements are now being prepared, and will, in a few days, be ready for transmission to the district officers in those States.

The Arlington Mansion.

The household effects left at the Arlington Mansion by General Lee, or rather the fragments remaining of them, were yesterday delivered to the party authorized by General Lee to receive them. This was done, the *National Intelligencer* says, under an order of the President. It appears that nearly everything of any value had been stolen, and many valuable heirlooms, including some of the family portraits, had been purloined.

The portraits were taken from the frames, packed in boxes, and stored in the upper loft of the mansion for safety in 1861. These boxes had been broken open, and everything of real value taken away, and the letters and private papers of General Lee scattered over the loft.

Police Arrests.

The police report for the quarter ending with September, shows 3146 arrests for various offences; over one-third of them colored persons, and about an equal number of foreigners.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅜; Cumberland preferred, 55½; Illinois Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 118½; Reading, 118; Hudson River, 124; Canton Company, 50; Erie Railroad, 87½; Western Union Telegraph, 55; United States Coupons, 1881, 111½; do. 1862, 111½; do. 1865, 109; Ten-forties, 99½; Treasury 7-30 Notes, 105⅛@106; Gold, 148½; Sterling Exchange dull at 8⅞@9 per cent. The money market is easy.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s new	99½	63 sh Leigh Nav	59
$1000 Sch N Bt Ln	88	20 sh do	59
$2050 U S 5-20s 65 coup	109	25 sh Girard Bank	59½
$10000 Leh 6s, 84	92	5 sh Read...trans	58½
$3000 do	92	100 sh do	59
$5000 Allo Val 2d m.	85	100 sh do	55 58
6 sh Lit Sch	37	200 sh do...2d	58½
200 sh Penna R...b30	57⅞	200 sh do	b5 58
15 sh do	57⅞	100 sh Ph & E	2d 33½
100 sh Cath Bt	32½	100 sh do	c 33½
100 sh do...b30	32½	100 sh Ocean...b30	4
100 sh do	32½		

—Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of September, 1866:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$1,174,697 74
Silver deposits and purchases	33 499 95
Total deposits	$1,208 197-69

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD. Denominations.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	62,930	$1,258,600-00
Fine bars	2	172-84
Total	62,932	$1,258,772-84
SILVER.		
Dollars	25	$25 00
Half dollars	54,025	27,012 50
Quarter dollars	25	6 25
Dimes	25	2 50
Half dimes	25	1 25
Three-cent pieces	25	75
Fine bars	12	6,640-78
Total	54,162	$33,689-03
COPPER.		
Cents	1,185,000	11,850 00
Two-cent pieces	302,250	6 045 00
Three-cent pieces	2,017,000	100,850-00
Total	3,504,250	118,745-00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage	62,932	$1,258,772 84
Silver do	54,162	33,689-03
Copper do	3,504,250	118,745-00
Total No. of pieces	3,621,344	$1,411,206-87

Execution of Allen P. Eggleston.

NEWPORT, Ky., September 28.—The murder of Captain Almon F. Menter by Allen P. Eggleston, who, until his complete identification by parties who knew him here, gave his name as Walter B. Watson, took place under circumstances of such a peculiar character that, before detailing the final scenes in the tragedy, it may prove both interesting and instructive to review the prelude, by reproducing briefly the melancholy circumstance.

On the night of the 5th of June last the murdered man returned to his residence in the city from Cincinnati, where in his capacity as leader and proprietor of the celebrated cornet band bearing his name, he had conducted its performance at the Mike Lipman circus and menagerie then exhibiting in that city. Accompanied by his son, a young man, and member of the band, he reached the door of his house, which, contrary to custom, he found ajar.

Somewhat surprised at the circumstance, and not a little startled from the instantaneous reflection that burglaries were frequent at the time, he hastened his pace, and entering the house, saw the figure of a man, brought into relief by the moonlight shining through the half-open door of a bedroom, reached by the staircase upon which the intruder was thus revealed.

The fact that Eggleston, ever since his respite, entertained not the slightest hope of reprieve from the death penalty, studiously closed his lips as to the mental workings of his nature, save to his spiritual advisers, Revs. Messrs. Spillman and Straeffer, of the Baptist Church excluded from the knowledge of the press everything usually regarded as interesting in the latter days of a criminal, and adhering to this rather commendable conduct even up to his appearance outside the jail, leaves little to be told save what was seen by all.

Eggleston ate his last supper, last evening, at 6 o'clock; but touched his food sparingly, and spent the night, up to 12 o'clock, in religious exercises. He then retired, and slept soundly until 4 o'clock this morning, when he arose and prayed for an hour. He had breakfast at 7, ate very little, but drank a little Catawba wine.

The place of execution selected was well adapted to afford "a good sight" of the hideous spectacle. It is an amphitheatre at the head of Columbia street, formed by gradually sloping hills on all sides, which would have admitted of probably 100,000 people seeing the gallows, provided that many had assembled.

For the credit of our humanity, not over fifteen thousand out of the population of the three cities and the country surrounding, which could assemble nearly five hundred thousand people, were present; but these included hundreds of women and children.

The gallows is an old clumsy frame, with an ordinary trap-door, cross-beam with rusty iron ring, and giving a fall of ten feet clear. The machine had been used twice—the first time about twenty-five years ago, and the second time about twelve years since. The crowd commenced to gather as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and there it stood and gaped all the day until the spectacle was over.

The death march commenced from the jail at a quarter past one o'clock, the culprit being seated in an open two-horse carriage, with his spiritual advisers, and followed by a wagon containing his coffin. Pale and fixed his features appeared, but his demeanor was calm, and not a gesture revealed the internal struggle with impending death.

Eggleston was accompanied by the Sheriff and two deputies, two physicians, and two ministers of the gospel. The rope had already been placed around his neck, and all that remained was to hear his dying words, fasten the fatal cord to the cross-beam, and execute the law's vengeance upon the unhappy man. The sight of the ghastly cap and the horrid engine of death excited no apparent emotion in the man; he stood firm as a rock—unmoved as a statue. After stepping on the trap he delivered an address in a measurably deliberate manner, and with perfect distinctness.

The rope drew through the neck knot, some blundering official having failed to tie the guard knot which prevents such a horrid result. Horror and dismay spread over the features of the Sheriff and his deputies; but in the course of a minute, which must have seemed centuries to the condemned, he was taken up from the ground and carried upon the gallows once more. As he was being picked up his husky voice from beneath the ghastly cap exclaimed, "Oh, gentlemen, don't let that occur again."

The nervousness natural to the occasion, and the fright imparted to the officers by this unanticipated circumstance, delayed the execution fully three minutes, but at last the rope was readjusted, trap resprung, and the body of Allen P. Eggleston, now struggling in its death agony, hung suspended from the gallows beam. The horrid drawing up of the shoulders peculiar to those hung by the neck until they are dead was observable for three minutes, and it is probable that at the expiration of that brief period life was extinct.

The body hung for over half an hour, and was then cut down and coffined for interment in the potters' field, or among the graves of friends, provided any claim that Christian office.

DIED.

FINE.—On Tuesday morning, the 2d instant, HENRY M. FINE, in the 75th year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1731 Pine street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church. **

GARSED.—On October 1, CAROLINE PARKER, daughter of Richard and Margaretta Garsed, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Frankford, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

ISAACS.—Suddenly, on October 1, ESTHER, beloved wife of Aaron Isaacs, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 933 N. Second street, due notice of which will be given. (New York "Herald" please copy.)

RICHARDSON.—On the evening of the 1st instant, JOHN RICHARDSON, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 N. Tenth street, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Fifth day, the 4th instant. Interment at Friends' Western Ground. ***

WARNE.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 1st instant, ELIZA M., wife of E. S. Warne, in the 71st year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

BRANDS WITH MOVABLE OR PERMANENT letters for marking Tools, etc., furnished at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS, Looking Glass Dealers, and others who use Iron screw Eyes, Brass Rings, Knobs, Nails and Hooks, Tacks, Brads, &c., are invited to examine the assortment of those articles at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BAWL FROM YOUR WINDOW TILL DAYlight and it will not bring you assistance as soon as the springing of a Watchman's Rattle. Every housekeeper should have one in the chamber ready for any emergency. A lot of loud-sounding ones just opened by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 5 Next door to Post Office.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE "EVANS & WATSON"
SAFE
ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The "Inside Door" Safe Never Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1866.
MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—
Gentlemen:—About six years ago we purchased from you one of your Fire-Proof Safes, which we placed in our mill on Market street, west of the bridge. Yesterday morning our mill was destroyed by fire, and the Safe falling into the cellar amongst the ruins, was subjected to a GREAT HEAT. After the fire was subdued we opened the Safe, and found our money, books, papers, policies of insurance, etc. etc., PERFECTLY PRESERVED. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to all desiring protection in the event of fire.
Respectfully yours,
PETERSON & MARSHALL,
No. 3042 Market street.

We take pleasure in referring to the above certificate, which, with the many others in our possession, proves our Safes to be, as we have always represented them, a PERFECT protection. We are the sole manufacturers of Safes with inside or double doors. Our prices are lower than other makers, and we earnestly desire all seeking a Safe with the greatest security, to examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 811 CHESNUT St.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER,
AND OYSTER CRACKERS,
THE BEST IN THE CITY
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthsim] No 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT.
What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients:—"Use Aerated Bread. It's the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthsim] No 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS.
TRY THEM, and see if the truth cant be told in an advertisement.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
4 tutnsim8p] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of character, with advice on business (health, education, etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth3mrp] J. L. CAPEN
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

STARCH.—500 BOXES WOOD'S PEARL and Gloss Star